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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MUST BE A UNION TICKET

The Only Way to Keep Tammany Out, Mayor Strong Says.

STILL, HE WILL NOT INTERFERE

Does Not Wish to Appear as Seeking an Indorsement of His Administration—His Opinion of Mr. Platt.

"There will be no bossism from this office on the matter. If it is determined to nominate a union ticket again this year, very well, but I will not interfere in any way."

This is what Mayor Strong said yesterday, talking with a reporter for The New-York Times on the subject of a union versus straight ticket, which is being so generally mooted among the politicians just now.

The Mayor was seated at his desk, and the subject under discussion apparently interested him very much. He is looking in remarkably good health. The recreation and rest which he secures after business hours at Elberon, where his family is spending August, is doing him a world of good. His cheeks are ruddy, and his eyes are as bright and clear as those of a youth of twenty. He talked easily and interestingly.

The Mayor's position on the straight versus a union ticket is just this: He sincerely believes it is for the best interests of the city that another union ticket should be put into the field this year, but he does not propose to use his office in any way to secure the nomination of such a ticket, because if he did so, according to his way of looking at it, he would be asking for an indorsement of his own administration.

"I have hesitated to talk very much on this subject," said the Mayor, "because I do not want to be put in the position of seeking an indorsement of my administration. I would not appeal to any man or any organization for such an indorsement. It is for them to say whether they wish to indorse it or not.

"As to my personal views as to whether there should be another union of forces arrayed against Tammany this year, or whether the Republicans should nominate a straight Republican ticket, I will, however, say what I have said before—that the only logical thing to do this year is to form another union. That is the only way to keep Tammany out. With that end in view all Republicans, all good Democrats, and all lovers of a non-partisan administration of this city's government should form a union. As I say, I cannot take part in the movement to that end, but after such a ticket is in the field I will do all I can to aid in its election.

"In city affairs I am absolutely non-partisan. I have endeavored to make my appointments on that basis. I have not sought to put politicians into office. In fact, I have appointed hardly any men who could be classed as prominent politicians.

"Perhaps Commissioner Brookfield and Gen. Collis come about as near to being politicians as any of my appointees. But I did not look upon Mr. Brookfield in the light of a politician when I appointed him. True, he had been Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and of the Republican County Committee, but my reason for appointing him was that he is a sound advocate of honest municipal government.

"Tax Commissioner Wells is another man who is spoken of as a politician, but he was appointed because he is a good judge of real estate. I have heard more about him as a politician since I appointed him. The way to find out all about a man is to appoint him to office. Then the newspapers will tell you all about him," and the Mayor leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily. Then, growing serious again, he said:

"In making my selections of men to fill important offices under the City Government, I was after the men. By that, I mean the right kind of men to fill the offices—men who were equipped for their duties, and who would give the citizens the kind of service they desire, and who would bring up the standard of City Government. Of course, I wanted them to be members of the Republican Party or of the German-American Reform Union, or of the Good Government Clubs, or of the State Democracy, or of the O'Brien organization, or of the independent county organization, but their politics was not the main thing.

"I endeavored to appoint men who were competent and men who were opposed to Tammany Hall. In this office I am not a Republican—I am non-partisan. In State and National affairs I am, of course, a strict Republican, but I leave that outside when I come into this office to occupy the Mayor's chair, to which I was elected on a non-partisan platform. As I say, the best thing for lovers of good government to do is to form another union on the local issue. Of course, in the case of nominations for the Assembly and the Senate, the party lines should be drawn. It is only proper that they should.

"I am anxious as a Republican that we should elect as many Republican Senators and as many Republican Assemblymen as possible, and I suppose the Democrats are just as anxious to elect as many of their men as they can. No one can object to party lines on those questions, but on the local ticket it is entirely different. It would seem to me that it would be the policy of common sense to put another union ticket in the field this year. But," and here the Mayor spoke slowly and very deliberately, and tapped the top of his desk sharply with the tips of the fingers of his left hand, "there will be no bossism from this office on the subject. As Mayor of New-York City I will not interfere in any way in the matter. The boys will determine the question themselves. To those who have asked for my views on the subject I have given them in this way."

"Do you know from your own inquiries whether all the organizations that participated in last year's union against Tammany are ready to go into another such union this year?" the Mayor was asked.

"No; I do not," he replied quickly. "I have not made the inquiries, as I have told you I am not taking an active part in the discussion at all. I want to keep my hands out of it altogether, as Mayor."

"It has been reported that in case Thomas C. Platt secures control of the Republican County Convention and nominates a straight Republican ticket the Union League element in the party will bolt such a ticket and support the union ticket. What do you think of that?"

The Mayor turned slowly around in his chair until he could gaze out through the window over to the hurrying crowds on Broadway. He stroked his beard once or twice leisurely, and the eyelid over his left eye moved up and down in a merry wink. After a moment's reflection he said:

"Now, in the first place, I don't think that Platt is at all anxious for a straight ticket. They are saying he is, but is he?"

Then the Mayor's wink worked rapidly for a moment, the Mayor's chin dropped into the palm of his hand, and leaning toward the reporter he said:

"Platt's a pretty shrewd politician, I tell you. He can't afford to go against the very best element in his party in this city this year. He does not want to run counter to the people, you know, against the regular Republicans, the Good Government clubs and all."

"It has been intimated that Mr. Platt would be willing to indorse a union ticket if he would have the privilege of naming the Republican Senatorial candidates," suggested the reporter.

"I don't belive that Platt ever gave expression to any such view as that," said the Mayor, quickly.

"He knows too much for that. Now, I tell you, I don't fear Mr. Thomas Platt as much as some people do. We don't agree with each other, of course. He will have nothing to do with me, you know that; but for all that, Platt's a mighty shrewd old politician. He don't want to get the Republicans in this city down on him altogether. I don't think he wants to run counter to the wishes of the great majority of his party."

"Do you think that the nomination of a straight Republican local ticket would help or injure the Republican chances of electing Senators and Assemblymen in this city?"

"The nomination of a straight Republican ticket would certainly injure the chances. By nominating a straight Republican local ticket this year the party here would commit hari-kari. That's the way I look at it."

Mayor Strong is evidently of the opinion that Mr. Platt is not so anxious about a straight ticket as some suppose he is.

MR. PLATT SAYS IT'S "ROT."

Senatorial Candidates Not the Price of His Indorsement of a Union Ticket.

Those who are interested in the question as to whether the Republicans shall nominate a straight ticket this year or join in another union against Tammany Hall were busy yesterday discussing the report that Mr. Platt was willing to indorse a union ticket if he could have the selection of the Senatorial candidates in those Senate districts of this city which the Republicans hope to carry. Mr. Platt, in an interview printed in The New-York Times yesterday, denied that any such proposition had been made. He reiterated this denial yesterday.

"That story's all rot, absolute rot. It is false in every particular. I have neither directly nor indirectly made such a proposition to any person in this city or elsewhere," was the way Mr. Platt referred to the story.

There were other Republicans who believed there was something in the story.

Gen. Samuel Thomas denounced the supposed proposition for a dicker with Mr. Platt on the union ticket whereby Mr. Platt should have the naming of the Senatorial candidates in this city. He said such a suggestion would be the most barefaced proposition that even Mr. Platt had ever conceived. Gen. Thomas declared for a union ticket unconditionally. He praised Mayor Strong's administration heartily and added:

"The time is approaching when entirely separate elections for municipal officers will take the question of a man's politics entirely out of the reasons for choosing him to serve the city. Large corporations choose their servants without reference to their political opinions, and economical municipal administration can be achieved in no other way. Then it would be bad politics as well as bad economics to give Mayor Strong's administration a black eye just at this time, and merely because a set of politicians want revenge for disappointment on their personal ambition to be quartered at the public crib.

"To recur to Mr. Platt's remarkable proposal. He wants to control the Senatorial nominations because some Senators to be elected this Fall will vote for the successor of United States Senator David B. Hill. There are three Senatorial districts of this city which are hopefully Republican, and all three of them are anti-Platt. These are the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth. In no others the Republicans have at least a chance of success, namely, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth.

"The organization in these is in the hands of Platt's heelers, although a fair caucus would show a solid majority opposed to that domination. The price of his willingness to help beat Tammany for the county offices is the control of everything the united Republicans can hope to win.

"What Platt Senators are was seen last Winter. Coggeshall has been properly turned down, but Raines has survived the cyclone. What a pitiful excuse he made for opposing bills designed to reform New-York! A lawyer's quibble about the vested rights of individual policemen! Then 'I am the champion of the people!'

"Now, what is the choice as between the Raineses, Coggeshalls, and other Platt legislators of that ilk? For one Republican I cannot distinguish them. Republicanism is not a rallying point for spoils hunters, but is a principle. I am against any bargain or dicker with the men whose only conception of politics is a strife for offices.

"Ring Republicanism is not a whit better than Tammany spoils hunting, and I am against them both, as I believe nine-tenths of Republicans are. Hence, I am for a combination ticket this Fall which will not only down Platt and Tammany, but will keep them down. Then when State and National issues recur hereafter no one man will be able to control the policies and name the candidates."

MAYOR STRONG WILL REALLY UMPIRE

Says He Will Weigh the Game Between Mount Vernon and Yonkers.

"As a matter of fact, are you going to act as umpire at a baseball game at Yonkers next Monday?" Mayor Strong was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"Yes, indeed, I am. There is no doubt about that," answered the Mayor, laughing heartily, "and I'll tell you why. The Mayor and Common Council of Yonkers and the Mayor and Common Council of Mount Vernon are going to play a game of baseball at Mount Vernon next Monday, Labor Day, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Hospital, and they have asked me to act as umpire, and because of the charity that it seeks to benefit I have accepted and I am going to umpire the game. I think that quite a good sum can be netted for the hospital, and it is only because of the charitable feature of the affair that I have consented to act."

"You are fond of baseball?"

"Oh, yes. I have watched the game a number of times. I can't play now. I'm too old, you know."

"Are you up on the rules of the game?"

"Well, not very well, but I have thought that the Mayors and Common Councils of Yonkers and Mount Vernon don't know any more about the modern game of baseball than I do, and that I can go up there and save them from doing serious injury to each other."

Coroner Miles says he will be at the game ready to act in case of any emergency.

New-York Boy Accidentally Shot.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 26.—A boy, named Isaac Gabriel, fourteen years old, from New-York, boarding at Chestnut Ridge, was killed Saturday. His companion, August Freichart, had a gun, which was accidentally discharged just as Gabriel stepped in front of it. The boy died in a few minutes. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting.

Admiral Bunce's Squadron at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—Four vessels of the white squadron arrived in the lower harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were the New-York, the Minneapolis, the Montgomery, and the Raleigh, and were under the command of Rear Admiral Bunce. They came from Bar Harbor.

STEAMER AND YACHT MET

Mr. Inman's Adelaide Fared Badly in the Encounter.

ALMOST UPSET AND FOUR OVERBOARD

The Captain of the Perseus Blames the Pleasure Craft—Passengers on the Steamer in a Panic.

The iron steamboat Perseus and the auxiliary steam sloop yacht Adelaide, owned by R. W. Inman, son of John H. Inman, were in collision last evening off Norton's Point, Coney Island. The Adelaide was thrown on her beam ends by the shock, and four of those on board were spilled into the water. No lives were lost.

The story of the accident was not told until late last night. The Perseus was bound to New-York at the time of the accident, and after landing her passengers and taking on board another lot, proceeded to Coney Island without reporting the accident to the police.

The Perseus made her pier on the return trip at midnight. To a reporter for The New-York Times Capt. Hultz said that when he first sighted the yacht it was on his starboard bow and standing across the path of his vessel. Sailing vessels have the right of way over steam vessels, and he rang a signal to reduce speed, so as to allow the Adelaide to pass. As the vessels neared each other, a collision seemed imminent, and, according to Capt. Hultz, three whistles were sounded and a signal to reverse was given. Then the yacht, so Capt. Hultz says, suddenly shifted her helm, and in another moment reeled from a glancing blow which she had delivered the almost stationary steamboat. Her impetus, according to the version given, keeled the boat until half of her deck was under water. Four of the yacht's people were seen to pitch overboard from the shock and incline, and life preservers were tossed from the Perseus, and the life boat was lowered.

A woman, who is said to have been Mrs. Gilbert T. Evans, was among those who were thrown overboard from the yacht at the time of the collision. Pendent from the bow of the Perseus was a hawser, and this the woman grabbed and clung to. Herbert Dorn, mate of the yacht, whose home is in Springfield, Mass., sprang to the assistance of the woman and succeeded in getting her on board the Perseus, wet, bruised a little, much frightened, but otherwise unharmed.

The lifeboat returned, and the officer in charge reported that two of the yacht's people had been picked up by a passing schooner. That accounted for all who had gone overboard, as Dorn, who had pitched over the bow at the same time that the woman whom he had rescued had fallen, had been dragged on board with her. Dorn is said to have told the officers that there were seven persons in all on board—R. W. Inman, son of John H. Inman; Mrs. Gilbert, and two other guests, one of whom was a woman. The other three comprised the crew.

Such is the account obtained from Capt. Hultz and the officers of the Persens during that vessel's five-minute stop at the landing upon her return from Coney Island at midnight. Capt. Hultz shouted from the deck as the boat pushed out that the yacht had been uninjured, with the exception of a smashed yawl, which had been crushed by the collision. The Adelaide, he said, had, after the accident, stood away under her own sail, heading toward the Long Island shore.

The account of the Captain and his officers differs from that of some of the passengers who say they saw the accident. Several who had returned say that, instead of the Adelaide running into the Perseus, the Perseus ran down the Adelaide. They say that the Adelaide was hit just forward of amidships by the prow of the Perseus, and swung alongside by that vessel's headway. There was, according to the passengers' version, much excitement on board the Perseus, a rush for life buoys, and a cry of "Fire!" from some excited individual. Non of them thought, however, that the yacht had been seriously injured, and none had heard of any loss of life from the Adelaide.

SENATOR LEXOW CHASES A BURGLAR

Finds a Stranger Locked in His House and Looks into a Revolver.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Senator Clarence Lexow yesterday visited an unoccupied house belonging to him. He found the door of an upper room locked. When he reached home he asked his wife if she had locked that door or ordered it locked. She had not.

The Senator in the afternoon returned to the house. He opened the front door, and as he did so was confronted by a large man, a stranger. Senator Lexow asked the man who he was and what he wanted.

"I walked up from Englewood," was the reply, "and came in here to sleep."

The Senator did not like the man's looks, and questioned him more closely. The stranger seemed inclined to give evasive answers, and made an attempt to leave.

"No you don't," said the Senator. "You cannot leave this house until I know who and what you are."

The stranger drew a revolver and darted out, running through the back lot. A little later he was joined by a companion, and the two hastened together up through the woods.

The Senator followed at the top of his speed, but could not cope with the pursued in jumping over fences, so he gave up the chase.

Two burglaries were committed in town Sunday morning, and the man found in Senator Lexow's house is believed to have been one of the burglars. The first burglary was at the house of A. B. and W. D. Westervelt of New-York. A gold watch and chain and a sum of money were stolen. Charles Kipp's house in South Nyack was also robbed.

Explosion in a Bank Vault.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—Augustus Lembeck, a clerk in the Third National Bank, at Erie Street and Pavonia Avenue, opens the big vaults in which the books are kept every morning. When he threw back the doors this morning he found the vault filled with gas, some one having carelessly left the burner turned on when the vault was closed Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Lembeck waited for some time for the gas to escape, then entered the vault and struck a match. An explosion followed. He was severely burned about the head and hands. He was taken to his home. The bank building was not damaged.

New-Orleans Aldermen Sentenced.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Judge Morse in the Criminal District Court to-day sentenced Councilmen Peter Canfield and Thomas Healy to eight months in the penitentiary each. They were convicted of proposing to accept bribes. Henri Bier, the millionaire broker, convicted of perjury in connection with the City Hall frauds, was to have been sentenced to-day, but the formality was postponed, as Bier has turned States evidence, and under the Louisiana laws a sentenced convict cannot give legal testimony.

MISS LUCRETIA CLARK FOUND

Missing School Teacher Discovered at Work as a Servant for C. S. Hadley of Fitchburg, Mass.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Miss Lucretia Clark, the school teacher who so mysteriously disappeared from Plainfield, N. J., Friday morning, Aug. 9, has been found. She was discovered at an early hour this morning at the home of ex-Mayor Charles S. Hayden, at 28 Holt Street, Fitchburg, Mass., by Detective Louis J. Beck of New-York, who has been at work on the case since last Friday.

Detective Beck arrived in this city tonight with Miss Clark in charge. Since Miss Clark's disappearance from Plainfield John E. Sweet, her brother-in-law, who resides in this city, has followed up every clue available.

Detective Beck, in starting his investigation, made himself well acquainted with the habits of the woman. The first thing he did was to trace her from Plainfield to New-York. It was discovered that the Friday noon of her disappearance she had visited Macy's store. The main clue that led to the finding of Miss Clark was received in a letter. Detective Beck's name had become known in connection with the mystery, and the second day of his investigation he received several anonymous letters threatening him with bodily harm if he persisted in following up the case. The postmarks of the letters were traced out and the places visited.

Detective Beck states that the woman became mentally deranged and knew nothing of what happened after leaving Macy's store. She had wandered into a Sixth Avenue elevated train and left it at Cortlandt Street. Unconscious of her actions, she boarded a night boat bound for Providence over the Stonington Line. When she reached Boston Miss Clark went to a small boarding house on Tremont Street. The morning of Aug. 10 she appeared at an employment bureau at 691 Washington Street and asked for a position as a domestic.

She was given a position in the Hayden family of Fitchburg.

Here she gave her name as Mary Burke, and from that time until this morning Miss Clark never left the house, attending to her duties as a domestic in the closest manner. It was not until last night that the detective was fully convinced that the domestic, Mary Burke, and the school teacher, Miss Clark, were one and the same person. This noon he arrived at Fitchburg and proceeded to the Hayden home. He found Miss Clark busily engaged in dusting the parlor furniture. When he made the object of his visit known, the entire household could hardly believe what he told them. Miss Clark was taken into a room with the detective, and there she was quietly told she was to accompany the man to Syracuse. This she positively refused to do. Then an elder sister of Miss Clark, living near New-York, was telegraphed for.

She arrived at noon, and there was a heartrending scene. Miss Lucretia Clark appeared to recognize her sister, and from that time her mind seemed to come back to her. With a start she recalled her true name and her family. She fell into her sister's arms and wept bitterly. How or when she had left New-York she was unable to state. All was a blank from the time she had left Macy's store. Immediately word was sent to this city to Mr. Sweet. Not until 5 o'clock were the details of the finding of the woman made known to her family here. When they were related, Miss Alice Clark fell upon the floor in a faint. It was some little time before she could be restored.

Miss Clark and Detective Beck arrived here at 8:15 o'clock. They drove to the Sweet residence in a closed carriage.

The general appearance of Miss Clark since she left Syracuse is greatly changed. Part of her hair has been cut short, and when she descended from the train she was dressed in black from head to foot. A long veil covered her head and face, and she spoke to no one until the Sweet residence was reached. Mr. Sweet refused to talk, only stating that Miss Clark was ill.

FOUND BLEEDING BY THE WAYSIDE

W. H. Mason Said to be Suffering from Cigarette Smoking.

WINFIELD, L. I., Aug. 26.—William H. Mason, a stenographer of this village, lies dangerously ill at his home from the effects of nicotine poisoning. He is an inveterate cigarette smoker.

Coroner Haslam of Woodside yesterday afternoon found Mason lying unconscious under some bushes on Kelly Avenue, near Hyatt Heights. His nose and face were badly swollen, and blood was running from his head over the left temple. In his pockets were found an empty liquor flask and a vial containing medicine.

Thinking the man had been foully dealt with, Coroner Haslam summoned assistance. Dr. Griswold Bragaw made a hasty examination of the man, and pronounced him to be under the influence of opium. Heroic efforts were made to revive him, but without success, and he was removed to his home in an unconscious condition, where two doctors have been working over him ever since.

Mason is said to smoke from 100 to 125 cigarettes every day. The physicians assign this as the cause of his condition. They think that dizziness, due to the opium in the cigarettes, probably caused Mason to fall and bruise his face. There are, however, a number of his friends who doubt this theory, believing that the young man is the victim of foul play, and are anxiously awaiting his recovery to hear his story.

Mason's name was William Bleckenger. It is said that his friends were in the habit of making fun of it, and so annoyed him that two years ago he had it changed to W. H. Mason.

Killed on the Elevated Railroad.

Henry Schroeders, forty-five years old, of 425 East Eighty-second Street, foreman of a gang of track repairers on the elevated railroad, was instantly killed by an up-town express train just after 5 o'clock last night about 100 feet above the Grand Street Station, West Broadway.

Schroeders was overseeing a gang of about thirty men, who were at work just above that station. They had been laying a plank walk between the tracks. An express train came into sight, and all the men except Schroeders got out of the way. The engine struck him in the side, throwing him a dozen feet. He was instantly killed.

Bowell Will Go to Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 26.—Premier Greenway and his Cabinet had another meeting to-day, but seemed to be unable to reach a decision in regard to the school question. They refused to say anything regarding their action. It is announced that the Premier of Canada, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, will be here in a few days for the purpose of having a conference with Manitoba's Premier, Mr. Greenway. Until this conference takes place, it is not likely that there will be any important developments in the difficulty.

Mrs. Beard Attacks Her Daughter.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 26.—Mrs. F. R. Beard of Andover, Mass., who owns a Summer cottage here, attacked her daughter with a hatchet this morning, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal. The daughter is Miss Josephine Beard, a Boston School teacher. She was in bed at the time of the assault. A college friend, Miss Winona E. Grafton of Andover, who was rooming with Miss Beard, received two flesh wounds, which are not considered serious. Temporary insanity is the cause of the act. Mrs. Beard recovered her self-possession, and this noon accompanied her daughter to a hospital in Portland.

Death of Harrison P. Bridge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Harrison P. Bridge, a young millionaire of Boston, Mass., died at the Palace Hotel last evening, after an illness of three weeks. He had not been enjoying good health for some months past, but the immediate cause of his death was a cold which he contracted at San Pafael recently. The cold brought on blood poisoning. The deceased leaves a brother, sister, and step-sister in the East, besides a wife and child. His brother, Hudson E. Bridge, Jr., as well as his sister, Mrs. N. C. Chapman, and his step-sister, Mrs. Gilbert Chapman, are in New-York.

End of Secretary Carlisle's Vacation.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 26.—Secretary Carlisle arrived from Lake Ontario on the steamer Amaranth Sunday, came ashore for a drive this morning, and left over the Philadelphia and Erie Railway for Washington this afternoon.

CROPS KEEP GOLD HERE

The General Financial Situation Shows Signs of Improvement.

CURRENCY MOVING SOUTH AND WEST

Rates of Exchange Consequent on This Activity Leave No Profit in Exporting the Yellow Metal.

Bankers, both in and out of Wall Street, are rejoicing over the steadily accumulating evidences of improvement in the general financial situation. The movement of currency to the South and to the West has begun in earnest, and it promises to be particularly heavy this week.

The local banks throughout the grain and cotton regions are making their usual provisions for the accommodation of the crop shippers and for the next few weeks the flow of small paper currency and silver will be toward the South and the West. This currency movement began last week, as was clearly indicated by the bank statement Saturday, which showed that during the week the New-York banks had parted with more than $5,000,000 of legal tender notes.

This dissemination of currency "to move the crops" will naturally produce an abundant and much-desired supply of commercial paper in the financial centres, and there will follow in consequence such a reduction in the rates of foreign exchange as will operate against further gold shipments. In fact, business conditions yesterday caused a reduction in the rates for sterling exchange to 4.89 and 4.90, and there were unmistakable indications that with exchange bills at 4.89¼ there would be no profit in buying gold for export.

Hoskier, Wood & Co. withdrew $600,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Europe to-day. The firm explained that the gold was sent abroad to meet certain obligations, and they averred that they would gladly have shipped bills of exchange if they could have got them at their own figures, which were 4.89¼. Although they were unable to get £100,000 demand sterling for less than 4.89½ the exchange sold in smaller amounts during the day at 4.89¼. Bankers feel confident that as the supply of commercial paper increases the rate of foreign exchange will diminish.

Much interest was aroused by the deposit of $500,000 in gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning by the American Exchange National Bank. At first, rumor insisted that the bank had come to the aid of the Treasury gold reserve, but such, it seems, was not the fact. The half million of gold was deposited for account of the bond syndicate, and it will remain in the Treasury vaults subject to the order of the syndicate's representatives. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., it is well known, is one of the large depositors of the American Exchange Bank, and yesterday's gold transaction was treated by all parties concerned as a private matter. The gold reserve in the United States Treasury is not yet below $100,000,000.

The syndicate began the payments yesterday to its members of the remaining 30 per cent. of the money advanced to pay for the new issue of Government bonds. The payments, which were not confined to this city, were made in new legal tender certificates of $10,000 each, payable to the order of the receiver. The aggregate amount of the 30 per cent. to be thus distributed is believed to be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

While bank Presidents were individually averse to talking for publication, they freely expressed their opinions in private conversation yesterday, that the existing financial conditions pointed to a speedy cessation of gold shipments. They look for a very large series of shipments of currency to the crop regions this week.

The steamship Santiago, which reached this port from Havana yesterday, brought $15,000 in gold coin, which is in transit to Europe.

C. H. BLACKMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

A Boy Firing at a Target Lodges a Bullet in His Body.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 26.—C. H. Blackman, a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, was shot Saturday night about 6 P. M. by "Charlie" Bascom of St. Louis, who was practicing target shooting. The bullet lodged in the liver.

The steamer Ocean View was dispatched to Newport for Dr. Bull, the New-York surgeon, who arrived here at 3:40 A. M. Sunday. An examination indicated that an operation was impossible. The victim's chances are desperate. He was weaker this morning. The crisis is not expected until to-morrow or Wednesday. Bascom's family is prostrated. Mr. Blackman exonerates the boy from intentional blame. The Bascoms all left here this morning on the steamer. Mr. Blackman is slowly sinking.

Pay Clerk Sayre Goes to Prison.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Ex-Pay Clerk David Sayre, United States Navy, was tried about a year ago on a charge of embezzlement of Government funds. As a civil appointee in the service he filed exceptions to the ruling of the naval court, and was sustained for a time by the civil courts of Virginia. He was committed to the naval prison at the navy yard this forenoon upon a one year's sentence. His case was one of the most important, from a legal standpoint, ever tried in this country, involving a conflict beetween the civil and military authorities.

The President Goes for a Sail.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 26.—Mr. Cleveland staled at Gray Gables until about 5 o'clock this evening, when, in company with Mrs. Cleveland and some other members of the family, he took a sail on his launch Esther. Mr. Perrine arrived this morning from Buffalo and will spend a few days at Gray Gables. The report that the President and family would spend the month of September at Putnam, Conn., is denied here this evening. It is not likely they will leave here before the last of next month.

Secretary Lamont Back at Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Lamont returned to Washington last night, and to-day resumed his duties as Secretary of War. Gen. Doe, Assistant Secretary, who has been Acting Secretary during the Secretary's absence, left Washington to-day for a two weeks' rest. Gen. Doe has had throat trouble for some time. He goes to Chicago, and from there to his home in Wisconsin.

Meeting of Window-Glass Men.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The Window Glass Manufacturers' Association met in this city this morning to consider questions concerning the running of their works and rate of wages. Members of the association were very reticent about what was accomplished.

Eleven Jurors in the Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The morning session of the Durrant trial passed without the selection of an additional juryman, but in the afternoon two were secured, making eleven in all. They were David Brooks, a deliveryman, and J. H. Babbitt, a wagon maker.

EXTRADITION OF LOVE ASSURED

Arrival in New-York Expected the Second Week in September — Spain's New Envoy and Minister at Bogota.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 26.—Bogota sends the announcement of Detective Renfio's departure Aug. 24 with all the documents necessary for the extradition of Love, accused of defalcation. He is expected to arrive about Sept. 8, and to leave Colon for New-York Sept. 14.

Baron Labarre de Flandes, new Spanish Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, has arrived at Bogota.

ITALIAN GRIEVANCE AGAINST PERU

Luis Guiffra's Headless Body Discovered, Identified, and His Country's Minister Pressing for Justice.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Aug. 26.—The headless body of the Italian, Luis Guiffra, murdered a year ago by the Cacerist police, has been discovered and identified.

The Italian Minister is pressing conviction of the guilty.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DEAD

Suffocated in a Fire Which Occurred in Their Home in Clay Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mary Lautener and her nine-year-old daughter, Bertha, were suffocated to death by smoke during a fire which occurred at their home, 54 Clay Street, Brooklyn, last night.

The house is a two-story and basement frame dwelling owned by Philip Murphy, who occupies the basement and first floor. The second floor was rented by Thomas Lautener and his wife and child. Everybody in the house had retired last evening when shortly after 11 o'clock, a fire from some unknown cause started in the basement. It spread rapidly.

Mr. Murphy and his family were able to escape, but all of the Lauteners were not awakened until it was too late. Their apartments were filled with smoke when they discovered their peril.

Mr. Lautener ran out and implored the firemen, who had arrived, to rescue his wife and daughter. The men of Engine 15 made their way through the flames and smoke to the burning apartments, but when they reached the rooms Mrs. Lautener and the girl were dying.

Michael Lynch of Engine Company No. 15, and Daniel Cashman, a private watchman, carried Mrs. Lautener to the sidewalk, and Foreman Thomas Cleary and Engineer McCarthy of the engine company followed with Bertha. An ambulance was summoned but both mother and daughter died soon after its arrival. The building was almost a total loss. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE POISONED

Lutherans at an Indiana Church Festival Suffer After Eating Dinner.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 26.—Three hundred persons in attendance at a Lutheran Church festival, at Tracy, yesterday were poisoned. One thousand communicants assembled at the village. Services were held in a large grove. At the conclusion of the morning services the people went to the tables for dinner. A half hour later 300 persons, men, women, and children, were suffering terrible agony. Entire families succumbed to the strange disorder, the torture of which antidotes alone alleviated.

The grove was converted into a hospital, where mothers sought to solace their children whose bodies were racked with pain. Beds were improvised and every attention was given to the unfortunates. The religious rites were discontinued and the congregation scattered to their homes, where physicians administered to the wants of the sufferers, many of whom were from this city. In a number of cases the symptoms of poisoning did not develop until last night, and to-day there were numerous additions to the list.

The cause of the malady is not known. Various theories have been advanced, but none has yet been substantiated. The generally accepted belief is that the potatoes, which were eaten in large quantities, were either impregnated with bug poison, or were poisoned by being cooked in a copper kettle. There are others who believe that the water was polluted with some poisonous matter, and only a careful investigation will determine the cause.

FELL FROM A WINDOW TO DEATH

Mr. Armstrong Was Just Recovering from an Attack of Malaria.

Joseph F. Armstrong, of 505 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street fell from the third story of his house at 10:20 yesterday morning, and died of his injuries in a short time.

Mr. Armstrong was recovering after a two weeks' illness of malaria. He was allowed to sit up a few hours every day and yesterday was in an armchair by the front window. He was alone, and how he fell is not known. It is supposed that he became dizzy and lost his balance. A servant at work in the basement heard the crash and called the family.

An ambulance was called, but when Dr. Ranyberry of the Wright Memorial Hospital reached the house the door was closed and he was refused admittance. Mr. Armstrong died without regaining consciousness. His injuries were a depressed fracture of the skull and fractures of several ribs.

Oil Drilling to be Discontinued.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Owing to the two reductions made in the price of Ohio oil last week the leading producers of this field have ordered the suspension of all drilling operations as soon as wells now in progress are completed. It is claimed that the present price of oil does not afford profit for continued operations. Among those who have decided to stop drilling are C. C. Harris, Kirkbridge Brothers, E. Wanamaker, and the General Oil Company. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment.

Schleisinger Coming to the Front.

MILWUAKEE, Aug. 26.—Corrigan, McKinney & Co. of Cleveland have concluded a deal by which they will control the Colby iron mine, the Anvil, at Bessemer, Mich.; the Windsor, near Hurley, Wis.; the Dunn, at Crystal Falls, Mich., and the Buffalo, at Negaunee, Mich. Although the Cleveland firm's name will appear on the leases from the fee owners, Ferdinand Schleisinger, the ex-iron king, will have the virtual control of these properties and will manage them.

Biggest Cargo at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The British steamship Mexican from Liverpool this morning began discharging the largest general cargo that has ever been brought to the Port of New-Orleans. There were 8,323 tons of crockery, cotton ties, tinplate, &c., the greatest part of which is destined for transshipment to Mexico. Ten trains of twenty-five cars each would be required to carry the Mexican's cargo.

D. T. Smyth Robbed by River Pirates.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Burglars entered the Summer residence, in Sand View Avenue, of ex-Commodore D. T. Smyth of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club early this morning and carried away $500 worth of jewelry and silverware.

Controller Eckels in Town.

James H. Eckels, Controller of the United States Currency, spent an hour or two unofficially in the neighborhood of Wall Street yesterday. Mr. Eckels and his family will sail for Europe to-morrow.

ROBERTS IS NOT WANTED

Platt Men Say He Will Not Receive a Renomination.

SECRETARY PALMER OPPOSES HIM

The Controller Professes to Believe that He Will Again Be on the Ticket—A Buffalo Man May Succeed Him.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—State Controller Roberts returned to this city this morning and was at his desk about noon, looking as comfortable as if he had no idea that he was to be "thrown down" or thrown over by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt when the Tioga chief makes up his list of State candidates.

Platt Republicans in this city profess to think that Mr. Roberts is not to be renominated. Some of them do not want him renominated. Some, even, of the men who are slated for positions on the State ticket are opposed to Mr. Roberts. Stories are told of an almost open outbreak between Mr. Roberts and Secretary of State Palmer over matters of business in which the two heads of departments did not agree, and it may be that the feeling on the part of these Republicans is responsible for the recently published declarations that after all Mr. Roberts is to be "dumped," and some other Erie County man put in his place.

John Scatcherd and George Urban of Buffalo have been scheduled as possibilities, unless Mr. Robert's deputy, Col. Morgan, should get the place.

The Controller said this morning that if he was to be thrown overboard he did not know it.

"I have read the published stories," he said to a correspondent of The New-York Times, "and that is all the information I have on the subject. Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Urban are warm friends of mine politically and personally, and I do not believe they would enter the race to make a fight against me. I am not a candidate for renomination in the sense that I will make a fight to get it, but I would take the nomination if the convention should offer it to me."

MUCH DEPENDS ON CANDIDATES.

Mr. Tracey Also Says Democrats Should Declare for Sound Money.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Ex-Congressman Charles Tracey of this city believes that judicious selection of candidates by the Democratic State Convention, which meets in Syracuse Sept. 24, will bring victory to the party in November.

"I believe the party has an opportunity to wipe out the defeat of last year," he said to a correspondent of The New-York Times to-day. "The record of the Republican Legislature and the avowed intention of that party to renominate its old ticket furnish this opportunity. If the Democrats are careful to nominate men of high character, men who are not hunting for offices, but who would accept nominations at some sacrifice to themselves, men who command respect both for their allegiance to Democratic principles and their character, the party can elect its State ticket."

"Should the convention make a declaration for sound currency?" Mr. Tracey was asked.

"It goes without saying," he replied, "that if the Democrats of New-York put a currency plank into their platform, it will be for sound money. There are no Democrats in this State to speak of who are not sound-money men. The custom has been to put a currency plank into the platform. This year, for the moral effect in other States, I believe the Democrats of New-York should make a positive and somewhat explicit declaration on this subject. I would favor a plank in the platform expressly declaring against the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 under existing conditions."

Mr. Tracey has at times had a hand in the construction of the Democratic State platforms. He was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the convention which nominated Gov. Flower, and at that time made a prolonged fight in the committee in favor of the principle that one dollar "should be as good as any other dollar."

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

Herkimer and Otsego Counties Unable to Adjust Their Differences.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The committees representing the Counties of Otsego and

of Democrats who are sound on all party questions, but who might prefer not to ally themselves with Tammany, which is not a party, but a large organization which has Democratic beliefs. Now, if these Democrats who are not members of Tammany do not see fit to take part in primaries which are by enrolled membership, they ought to be given some means of participating in the party's doings.

"This year every Democrat should be admitted, for every Democrat is needed, and if all of them will rally to the support of the ticket nominated at Syracuse, the Democrats will win in November. The importance of carrying every Senatorial district where it is possible ought to be sufficient argument to induce the laying aside of personal differences.

"The Republicans have made use of all the patronage in their control to build up their machine. We have a fine illustration of this in the Capitol work here. The canals, in the hands of Superintendent Aldridge, have also been used to the full limit to intrench the party behind a breastwork of patronage.

"But while this end of the Republican administration has made it hard for us, that party, by its scandalous Legislature, has made it difficult for itself to hold the confidence of the people. All over the State they are in revolt against the enormously high tax rate, which is a subject that appeals to the man in the large cities or in the country alike. The rate of 3.24, which was the legacy left by the last Legislature, will arouse the people to inquire why they should continue to support a party that has so levied on their pocketbooks.

"But the tax rate, hard as it is to swallow, is an easy dose compared with the nauseating scandals of the last session. Stories of boodle, more or less defined, all the session, culminated at the very end in the sensational indictment of Vacheron. The session was the most notorious one in years. Good measures were defeated, and bad ones were passed. Capitol Hill was a breeding place for scandals, and the repute into which some of the members came may be seen from the number of Senators who became too rank to suit even their own party. Broken pledges of reform and of economy were the almost daily record of the session.

"The people of this State will remember these things on election day, and that will make it easier for the Democrats. And this is why I say that, with such a record against the Republicans, it is the opportunity of the Democrats, if they will all take hold."

"How much interest is taken in the excise question as it has been brought to the surface by the action of Commissioner Roosevelt?"

"A great deal," said Mr. Chase, "but in this way. Albany County is much interested in the problem of enforcing excise laws, but it simply wants to trouble itself with enforcing such regulations as are her own. We do not want New-York City to make our excise regulations, nor do we want St. Lawrence County to do it. And we are willing that New-York and Brooklyn and Buffalo and Schoharie should make their own regulations. In other words, I believe in local option, and I think I would favor an expression in behalf of local option in the Democratic platform, with the provision, possibly, that a maximum and minimum license fee should be provided by a general law. Then we could make our own excise regulations, and New-York City could do the same.

"This is simply in the line of the policy of home rule, and I believe that this policy to the largest practicable extent possible should be advocated by the Democrats. It is good Democratic doctrine."

Warner Miller Confident.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, on his way home from Chautauqua, was unwilling to talk politics, but went so far as to say that the Republican State ticket would be renominated and elected, maintaining that the feeling between the Grace faction and Tammany Hall would offset the Republican defection in New-York. He declined to discuss the excise question.

Of the Platt and anti-Platt fight Mr. Miller said: "I don't see anything particular in the present situation which would give ground for alarm. Whatever factional fight there may be will be in the Senatorial districts, but I don't think it is a matter of any great importance, or likely to lead to any serious trouble. One man claims to be a Platt man, another says he is anti-Platt, but they all support the ticket once it is nominated."

Chautauqua County Conventions.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Republican conventions for the First and Second Assembly Districts of Chautauqua County were held to-day. The First District Convention met in Jamestown. On the sixty-fourth ballot Mr. Babcock received 56 votes and James A. Clary 53, Delegates were elected as follows: State—Ben S. Dean, O. E. Jones, A. C. Wade, W. L. Sessions, Dwight Thum, E. P. Hutnam, A. C. Pickard. Judicial—E. R. Bootey, Porter Sheldon. They were instructed for John Woodward of Jamestown.

In the Second District S. F. Nixon was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation. The State delegates are A. B. Sheldon, A. R. Case, Dana P. Horton, E. J. Swift, F. Williams, and W. M. Fenner.

Judicial Delegates—S. F. Nixon and W. B. Hooker. They were instructed for Mr. Woodward.

Monroe County Populists.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The People's Party has elected the following delegates from Monroe County to the State Convention of the party at Syracuse, Aug. 29: J. E. Dean, John Idleson, Honeoye Falls; C. R. White, Miller's Corners; J. H. Goodno, North Parma; J. B. Miller, North Parma; J. H. Rahley, Third Ward; Joel Moses, Sixteenth Ward; E. F. Hazle, Eleventh Ward; Philip Silverstein, Eighth Ward.

Washington County Prohibitionists.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Prohibitionists of Washington County have nominated Walden L. Haskin of Granville for member of the Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention are N. C. Babcock, Henry Thomas, Orin B. Wilbur, C. H. Bent, C. O. Reeves, F. W. Hewitt, the Rev. A. W. Morris, the Rev. A. S. Thompson, the Rev. H. E. Chick, E. G. Shiland, D. R. Farley, and Joseph Kelly.

Aldridge Triumphs at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Republican caucuses in eighteen wards of this city were held simultaneously this evening. The result clearly indicates the nomination of Hiram H. Edgerton as Mayor of the city and the choice of George W. Aldridge as member of the State Committee. Caucuses in two of the wards have been held before, and the total result gives Edgerton fourteen wards, with two in doubt, and two to each of his opponents.

Genesee Republicans Nominate.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Genesee County delegates to the Republican State Convention are H. F. Tarbox, Batavia; S. P. Hooker, Leroy; Abram Reese, Pavilion; George B. Parish, Alexander; Rolla J. Lumley, Alabama.

The Republican candidate for Assembly is A. D. Sanders of Stafford.

Assemblyman Sanger Renominated.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Col. William Carey Sanger of Sangerfield was unanimously renominated at the convention of the Second Oneida Assembly District Republicans at Whitesborough to-day.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Assembly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Walden L. Haskin, Prohibitionist.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Second District—William Carey Sanger, Republican.

GENESEE COUNTY—A. D. Sanders, Republican.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Jerome Babcock, Republican. Second District—S. F. Nixon, Republican.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Republican.

GENESEE COUNTY—H. F. Tarbox, S. P. Hooker, Abram Reese, George B. Parrish, and Rolla J. Lumley.

SENECA COUNTY—Ex-Senator Sweet, J. B. Monigan, Charles J. Van Liew, Harry M. Glen.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—First District—B. S. Dean, O. E. Jones, A. C. Wade, W. L. Sessions, Dwight Thum, E. P. Hutnam, A. C. Pickard. Second District—A. B. Sheldon, A. R. Case, Dana P. Horton, E. J. Swift, F. Williams, W. M. Fenner.

People's Party.

MONROE COUNTY—J. E. Dean, John Idason, C. R. White, J. H. Goodno, J. B. Miller, J. H. Rahley, Joel Moses, E. F. Hazel, Philip Silverstein.

Prohibition.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—N. C. Babcock, Henry Thomas, Orrin B. Wilbur, C. H. Bent, C. O. Reeves, F. W. Hewett, A. W. Morris, A. S. Thompson, H. E. Chick, E. G. Shiland, D. R. Farley, Joseph Kelley.

TO CONTEST AT SYRACUSE

Democratic Party in Kings County Prefers Principle to Harmony.

WILL MAKE LOCAL NOMINATIONS

At a Great Meeting the Good of Brooklyn and Her People Was Held to be the Only Consideration.

There is no longer any occasion for doubt as to the attitude that will be assumed in the approaching political campaign by the Democratic Party in Kings County. Its General Committee met last night in the Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and declared unanimously for independent action at Syracuse and in the local conventions.

There will be no dickering with the so-called "regular" organization for harmony that involves a sacrifice of the principles upon which the party was established two years ago.

A contesting delegation will be sent to Syracuse, and independent candidates will be nominated for Mayor and District Attorney, as well as for the Legislature, and the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors.

If the rival organization desires to win the support of the Democratic Party in Kings County it must nominate for office men of known integrity, whom the latter body can indorse without qualification.

Those who looked to the Democratic Party in Kings County for a temporizing policy will be disappointed, but those who hoped it would not yield its principles under any circumstances will be gladdened.

An Enthusiastic Meeting.

The Athenaeum was crowded to the doors when the General Committee meeting was called to order by Chairman George Foster Peabody.

It was an enthusiastic gathering and every point made by Mr. Peabody in his speech was heartily applauded.

The mention of President Cleveland's name was greeted with a tempest of cheers.

When Mr. Peabody declared that the Democratic Party in Kings County would nominate candidates whose characters were guarantees of honest administration, the audience cheered again and again.

The committee manifested its regard for ex-Collector A. Augustus Healey by applauding heartily when his name was mentioned by Mr. Peabody. Secretary Robert H. Roy was also a favorite with the members of the committee, which cheered him as vigorously as it did the President's name.

George Foster Peabody, Chairman, upon calling the committee to order, said:

Fellow-Delegates and Democrats in Kings County: As this is the first time that I have been able to meet you this year, it is becoming that I should express my hearty acknowledgment for the honor you did me in choosing me to be your Chairman, and my appreciation of the trust thereby confided to me. I beg you to accept my thanks, and I ask of you the active and intelligent sympathy and consideration which it has been your practice to extend to those to whim you have intrusted large responsibilities.

It will be, I think, proper for me, before proceeding with the regular order of business, to honor the traditions of this organization by assuming the privilege of briefly reviewing the political history of the past few months, with some discussion of the situation which now confronts us.

You last met in the Spring; the citizens of this country were then standing aghast at the bold effort to commit the Democratic Party to a revolutionary position on the fundamental principles of our currency in advance of a full and fair discussion of the question. Your action on that matter was prompt and your words clear. We are now proud to recall the energy and vigor which have been put into the currency discussion under the leadership of our Democratic President and his Cabinet.

It was most fitting that the principal financial officer of the Government should give to the people the ripe fruits of his experience in dealing with problems largely caused by the unskilled and reckless legislation of the Republicans. Notwithstanding, we have still to combat the amazing effrontery of Republicans who assert that Democrats are responsible for the hard conditions which resulted from previous Republican legislation as surely as the harvest in the Fall follows seed sowing in the Spring.

A Sound Currency Indorsed.

As Democrats true to the faith, we honor ourselves by expressing our pride in the splendid currency speeches made by Secretary Carlisle at Covington and Memphis. The clearness of his statements and the explicitness of his position were in most refreshing contrast to the hesitating and doubtful expressions of Republican leaders. The fine victory of sound-money Democrats in Kentucky, Iowa, and Ohio gives occasion for most rejoicing on the part of all who place loyalty to principle above present success. Even the triumph of the advocates of unsound money in Mississippi and Nebraska may not be an unmitigated evil, but prove a needed incentive to continued effort on our part further to enlighten the citizens who live in the agricultural sections of our great Western country.

On this question of sound currency there is no real issue between the majority of voters either in the Democratic or Republican Party. We may, however, insistently claim that our Democratic leaders have been more honest and frank with the people than have the Republicans whose lack of faith in the success of a courageous stand for the right was entirely responsible for the despicable Sherman law, and largely so for the Allison-Bland act, both of which derived their greatest power for evil from the original Republican legal-tender legislation, which has really been the bottom cause of all of our recent financial troubles, from which the business and creditor interests of the country have suffered so severely.

There is, however, one question as to which there is a fundamental difference between the two parties. I mean the issue of tariff revision, or, more properly, sound principles of taxation.

The cause of tariff reform was despoiled of much of its beneficial possibility by the faint-heartedness or worse of some Democrats in Congress, but in spite of all this we have during the last few months seen unnumbered evidences of the advantages which are to accrue from even a partial application of lower tariff taxation.

With this demonstration of the wisdom of the cause so bravely advocated in the historic message of 1887, has come a widespread popular appreciation of the far-sighted courage and ability of our great leader, Grover Cleveland, whose name is to-day, as never before, a suggestion of what a Democrat should be, and whose public services show what a Democrat may be, in real and abiding usefulness to his country, men and his Nation. No single act of a generation has been of more far-reaching importance and surely none has required greater courage and a more single-minded devotion to the country's welfare than that which accomplished the restoration of the credit of the Nation by the sale of bonds for gold, which restored the reserve, the depletion of which had so paralyzed business in all lines.

These positive benefits from the application of Democratic principles in Federal legislation and administration led many to feel the more strongly the great need for a restoration of Democratic supremacy in this State and in our city. This is the question of the hour with us, and one that is really dear to the heart of every Democrat. Our consideration of the manner in which the application of the great principles of our faith have brought about these more hopeful prospects for the Democratic Party and the Nation at large, is well in point for the local situation.

Just so surely as we hold fast to principle, will we in due time deserve and accomplish a permanent success, and not less surely will we fail if we allow our disgust with the Republican shortcomings to tempt us to seek an apparently immediate success by a so-called harmony with other Democrats which ignores the real conditions which specially underlie our existence as an organization.

In 1888 the Democratic Party stood for principle, and again in 1892 gave no heed to the illusory cry for "harmony" at the expense of fidelity to the issues of the hour. So in 1808 and 1894 the body of voters we represent stood for definite issues, and we must not now be led from the right path by any false cry of "harmony." Our position then secured to the people the important negative advantage of a tremendous condemnation of the methods and purposes of self-seeking individuals, who, being placed in positions of trust, ignored and trampled upon the true principles of Democracy.

It is the glory of an adhesion to true Democratic principles that they prove equal to every emergency in Government when faithfully administered.

Advantages Secured to Brooklyn.

We can claim to have also secured to the people of Brooklyn the positive advantage of a greatly and, in some cases, radically improved administration of the offices held by incumbents who were supported by the body of voters we represent.

We were all, as lovers of our city, pained last year to have the Republican Party practically desert its plain duty and its best leadership, and place in nomination candidates whose partisan prejudices have but grown stronger since assuming office. We can submit with confidence the proposition that Brooklyn would have already been greatly the gainer had the candidates presented by our Democratic-Reform Conventions been given an opportunity to make good their pre-election promises.

If it be true that the same forces will compel the nomination of extreme partisans for the great and most responsible offices to be filled this year, we may be sure that the masses of Brooklyn voters will look to us to stand firm in protecting their rights by presenting candidates who can be safely trusted to consider first the people's interests and make them sure by an open and unfaltering devotion to the true spirit of the civil service reform statutes—men who will also live up to the Democratic principle of intelligently applying their mental and physical energies to the problem of producing a larger return in actual results for a less sum of money raised by taxation. The present Commissioner of City Works has shown how this may be done. The effective administration of executive power and the conscientious enforcement of law will surely result in real economy in expenditure.

This Democratic Party in Kings County was honored by the President in having selected from its members as Collector of the Revenue one of Brooklyn's foremost citizens, who, as all of our members know, made a personal sacrifice in accepting the office. You will not be surprised to hear that the administration of that office by A. Augustus Healy was a conspicuous success, and that most tangible results are shown on the records of the department. There were more convictions for infractions of the revenue laws in the few months of his administration than for fourteen years of the incumbency of partisan politicians. Mr. Healy was able to accomplish such results by the extremely efficient co-operation of Deputy Collector Alexander McKinpy and many others of our body who so honorably man the office now under the leadership of Collector John C. Kelly, who honors this as other positions with which he is intrusted. It must be borne in mind also that this result was possible only by the other alert co-operation of the reform District Attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner, and this body of men gave to the service of the United States Government, and his able assistant, Robert H. Roy, whom we all are glad to know as our personal friend.

I speak particularly of these gentlemen and these evidences of efficient public service because they are exactly in point when we consider the great responsibility of recommending to the voters of Kings County men who will surely fill the places of public trust with suitable intelligence, energy, and honesty. Our organization cannot afford in any way to be a party to the presentation of any name for any office whom it has reason to fear may place either party at vantage or selfish interest above the public welfare; I mean a true and far-sighted consideration of the weal as determined by careful study of the sound principles of government which Democracy holds up as its creed.

We cannot for a moment consent to platforms less explicit and less emphatic than those which we presented to the people of this county last year. It should go without saying that the candidates must be men who will be true to every promise of the platform. One result follows where men will be in these platforms any commitment to side issues, but we must stand on sound general principles of intelligent efficiency and honesty. For most of the offices there are many Democrats in this or the other Democratic organization who will come up to the requirements, but it seems to me, as it does to others who have in the past most successfully formulated a plan of campaign for us that for some of the offices of great power and responsibility we cannot safely present or support any man whose independence of character and thorough self-reliance have not been proved to the people of this county by his courageous willingness to risk something in openly opposing the action of his party when it has been unfaithful to its trust. This may be and is said to be proscriptive; well, so it is, and properly so! We have had too serious evidence of the apparently hypnotic power of political organizations over well-meaning and even earnest men, and this organization cannot afford to take any chances.

If our fellow Democrats of the other organization are, as I am ready to believe they are, sincere in their assertion that they have a new spirit in their reorganized body and desire equally with us the election of only clean Democrats, they will give the strongest proof in having the offices of the greatest power intrusted now to those who have proved beyond question their ability to resist influence of various kinds. It is a well-settled maxim in human affairs that we should test the machine before putting it into service.

As I give increased consideration to the future of this organization, I am more strongly impressed by its far-reaching importance, and we rightly estimate it and vigorously press on in our work.

For a Redeemed Democracy.

The remembrance of the former commanding influence of Kings County in Democratic councils should arouse us to consider how great the need is to-day for organizations within this State animated with courage to stand firmly for the right and steadfastly to inculcate sound Democratic doctrine and practice.

You have proved in the past your faith by your works, and I assert now for you—the assured fact—we are enlisted for this war and shall know no wavering!

A redeemed and, in due time, a surely and rightly triumphant Democracy is our battle cry. Let us, one and all, promise our full share of patient work to this end!

Separate Primaries to be Held.

John H. Durack, a delegate from the Fifth Ward, offered the following resolutions, after the cheering and applause following Mr. Peabody's speech had ceased:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County will participate in no primaries and will recognize no primaries held for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be regular or proper to be attended by Democrats in Kings County, other than the primaries ordered and held upon the call of this General Committee.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Committee, harmony or political co-operation between the body of Democrats represented by this General Committee and the body of Democrats represented by the General Committee of which the Hon. James D. Bell is Chairman, must, if it shall come, be the result of the establishment of political conditions to which this body can properly submit; that if such conditions are not accepted by that other body of Democrats, then any such harmony would imply a surrender by the Democratic Party in Kings County of the cause of good municipal government, to which it has thus far steadfastly adhered, and would be injurious to the interests of our city and county, and to the interests of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County will make no such surrender, and that it will not be misled by unmeaning generalities or by thoughtless, even if good-natured, expressions on the part of other Democrats as to the duty of "party harmony."

Resolved, That the loyalty of this body to municipal interests will this Fall be judged, and rightly, by its practical treatment of the matter of nominations to elective offices.

Upright, Capable Men for Candidates.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Kings County propose to nominate for Mayor of Brooklyn a Democrat who has been undoubtedly and practically devoted to the reforms for which this organization stood in 1893 and 1894, and for which it now resolutely stands in 1895—a Democrat whose qualifications for so responsible and eminently practical an office are to be found not less in his practical experience of public and political affairs than in his general business capacity and personal uprightness; that this organization will not help to confer the great public and political powers of the Mayor of Brooklyn upon any man, however estimable or talented, unless he be known by citizens generally to be reasonably equipped for the difficult duties of the place, and unless his ideal of those duties has been exhibited by an open, unmistakable, courageous stand on his part for the welfare of Brooklyn in 1893 and 1894; that for us past consent to public wrongdoing is no less a disqualification because the consent was the consent of silence.

Harmony on Certain Conditions.

Resolved, That, if our brethren of the other Democratic organization in this county shall share this view with us and be willing with us to stand upon this platform, and will likewise recognize the necessity of corresponding qualifications for the Democratic candidate for the great office of District Attorney, hardly, if at all, second to the office of Mayor, and for the other offices of substantial power to be filled by popular election in November next, then the conventions of this organization will, in our opinion, be ready, although independently, to act in harmony with the conventions of the other organization.

Resolved, That this organization will make a nomination for each office to be filled this Fall by popular election; but that if honesty and without evasion or subterfuge adhering to its own principles of action thus stated its conventions can nominate candidates whom the conventions of the other organization will accept, the Democratic Party in Kings County will rejoice that its work for reform has produced practical results which must inure to the great improvement of the public service in Brooklyn, and to a permanent elevation of political standards.

Resolved, That if neither our Democratic brethren of the other organization nor other bodies of citizens will join us in the course of action we have thus marked out, we shall none the less resolutely persist in that course until the polls shall close on the evening of next election day, confidently trusting that sincere and unselfish Democrats and all good citizens of Brooklyn, whatever their politics, will not fail to support a sincere and patriotic effort thus made, and with great labor and sacrifice, for the public welfare.

At the conclusion of the first resolution the entire committee broke into chers, and each succeeding resolution was received with deafening applause.

The resolutions were seconded by S. Perry Sturges, who said the committee stands where it has stood for the past two years.

"They ask us for harmony," he said, "but let us hear what harmony is and what it means. If they want to give us candidates and then nominate candidates such as they nominated two years ago there can be no harmony. Our principles must be maintained and men must be nominated who stand for honesty in government. Men must be nominated with backbone enough to stand out against any attempt to govern the city under a blanket."

We Will Dictate the Nominees.

Delegate Miller of the Eighth Ward made a short speech, in the course of which he said:

"We don't want the offices; we don't care who fills them, but we will dictate who shall be nominated for them."

Theodore S. Nye of the Sixth Ward spoke in favor of the resolution. Any concession to the other organization, he said, would be a confession of weakness.

"We cannot yield anything without loss of prestige," he said, "and injury to the City of Brooklyn. We nominate a principle—that is, character. These resolutions are a renewal of our faith."

Mr. Hillman for Mr. Coombs.

The first dissenting voice was that of John T. Hillman of the Tenth Ward, who said he disagreed with the resolutions because he did not think the Democratic Party in King's County had a monopoly of political virtue.

"No matter what this organization may do," he said, "I won't do anything to defeat the Democratic Party in the future. We elected Mayor Schieren two years ago for a purpose, and that purpose has been accomplished, but for my part I am not proud of Mayor Schieren. The other organization has named one man for Mayor whom I support if he is nominated—I mean William J. Coombs."

This declaration was greeted with hisses.

"He's good enough to go to Congress," continued the speaker, "and he's good enough for Mayor. I'm not going to be the tail of any Republican kite, and I'm not following let the personal ambition of any individual influence me. I shall support Coombs without regard to what this organization does."

"I wish to ask the last speaker," said L. B. Kilmer of the Third Ward, "if those resolutions are too good for Mr. Coombs? If he doesn't measure up to them, Kings County doesn't want him."

This retort was received with great applause.

Committee to Confer Defeated.

Delegate Jones of the Twenty-eighth Ward offered as an amendment to the resolutions a proposition to appoint a committee of ten to confer with the other Democratic organization with a view to uniting at a harmonious understanding this Fall. It was overwhelmingly defeated.

Ex-Collector A. Augustus Healy was then introduced and made a brief speech. He was received with great enthusiasm. He congratulated the committee on the prospects of returning Democratic success in the city, State, and Nation.

"Our late National defeat," he said, "was caused by the commercial conditions, but they are now changed. Instead of business depression, we have business hope. This is due to wise Democratic legislation at Washington, but more especially to the firm adherence to sound principles of our President, Grover Cleveland. He has firmly resisted all assaults on the money standard on which all the business of the country is based. The feeling is growing throughout the country that the Democratic Party may be trusted to legislate for and guard the interests of the country.

"The municipal election," continued Mr. Healy, "will now engage our attention. This organization is well equipped for the serious work we are engaged in. I am glad there is no disposition to surrender the principles of this organization. It is the sentiment of all in this organization that we are prepared to go single-handed into the campaign in the cause of good government. I hope that any preliminary negotiations with the other factions will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and an earnest desire to reach a satisfactory union, but we should be obstinate in nothing except a surrender of principle.

"We must reflect that there has come a great change over the spirit of the voters of this city in regard to party attachments and alliances. We are now on the eve of a campaign. Let there be no surrender of the principles of our party. This is the Democracy of Tilden and Cleveland, with or without alliances. Let us go forth on the path we have marked for ourselves, and until Democracy in this city shall mean good government."

Charles J. Patterson was the next speaker.

Stand Fast for the Right.

"It is essential for the cause of good government in this city," he said, "that the resolutions be adopted. We have stood in the past for what we believed to be right, and against what we believed to be wrong. We want to see the fruit of our work put in the offices of this municipality. We stand for honesty and principle in the administration of Government affairs. That is what we say, and what our resolutions all along have said.

"Who ought to be trusted in the Mayor's office after Jan. 1, 1896? I say it must be a man who has stood out in bold relief, in unmistakable sympathy for the reforms we advocated.

"Anything else is weak, and even criminal. We don't say we have all the virtue in the party, but we do say we have some of it; and if you have been silent in the past, continue your silence a little longer.

"We will take a man whose blood has boiled a little at the disgraceful condition of municipal affairs in the past. We want a man who stands for these things in our minds and in the public mind. The trouble with the silent man in the past is that he has been indifferent to our cause."

For Gaynor, Against Cleveland.

Andrew J. Bolton of the Eleventh Ward wanted some labor amendments added to the resolutions, and made a speech, in the course of which he said Justice William J. Gaynor was the workingmen's idol, and should be nominated for Mayor. He would be a second Mayor Pingree, he said, and then he launched into a bitter attack upon President Cleveland.

"When you talk about the Democracy of Cleveland," he said, "I don't believe in the Democracy of Cleveland."

Instantly the hall was in an uproar. Delegates shouted to Bolton to sit down, while others hissed and hooted him. The disorder became so great that Chairman Peabody was unable for several minutes to restore order.

No sooner had the storm lulled than another delegate rose and shouted:

"If this committee doesn't give the man a chance to speak you're all a pack of cowards!"

There was a burst of applause, which quickly gave way to another scene of disorder as Bolton resumed his speech. Finally he was allowed to proceed. He applauded Eugene V. Debs of Chicago and denounced Secretary Olney as an advocate of the trusts. He said President Cleveland appointed to the Supreme Court bench a Californian who had been read out of the Democratic Party because of his dishonesty, and then he declared that the laboring men whom he represented wanted to know if railroad franchises and monopolies were to be held by the people or given away for a song.

At the conclusion of Bolton's remarks there was more hooting and jeering, which Chairman Peabody had difficulty in repressing.

Mr. Cleveland Sustained.

Walter Burton of the Twenty-sixth Ward said:

"Grover Cleveland is a Democrat admired by every true American because when he states his mind he stands by his decision. We want in the City Hall a man with a backbone like Cleveland's. We want a Mayor who will treat all classes of citizens alike. We want a Mayor who believes that all men are equal before the law, and who will adhere to every declaration he makes to the people of this city.

"There are thousands in this city who will accept our indorsement of a man. We are not acting for ourselves alone, but for that great and increasing body of independent voters that is looking to this organization for guidance, and the men we nominate will be acceptable to it. We must be true to the city, to the people, and to our trust, and name a man who will stand first and last for Brooklyn and the citizens of Brooklyn."

One Vote Against the Resolutions.

Several other speeches were delivered, and then the resolutions were put to a vote and adopted. Only one voice was raised in opposition to them.

Secretary Roy then announced that the primaries for the Assembly District Conventions, to elect delegates to the State and Judiciary Conventions would be held Thursday, Sept. 12, from 7 to 9 P. M., and the Assembly District Convention Friday, Sept. 20.

There were loud cries for Edward M. Shepard, who was seated with the other delegates from the Sixth Ward in the rear of the hall. In response to the demand for a speech, Mr. Shepard walked up the aisle to the platform. The delegates cheered time and again as Mr. Shepard stepped to the front of the platform, and when able to make himself heard he delivered a short speech.

Mr. Shepard Speaks.

"I congratulate you," said Mr. Shepard; "on the adoption of these resolutions. They set us right in our own judgment and our own conscience, and they will go a long way to set us right before the community.

"It is impossible that we should make a surrender. We have expressed again and again our willingness to co-operate with others for the good of the party. We have desired harmony, but we will never consent to any 'harmony' that cannot be established with honor to ourselves.

"I was struck with the proposition of a delegate, who said that we could not deal with generalities or names, and I should be sorry to see the organization go into the campaign, except on definite public questions.

"The question of franchises is one the Democratic Party must deal with. I should be sorry if, through timidity or short-sightedness, the Democratic Party should step aside from its position to stand for the rights of the masses of our citizens. When it does, it becomes unworthy of their support.

"I believe that without doubt this body of Democrats will stand by its principles. But when we take an attitude we must not deal with public questions on the basis of vengeance, but on that of justice. The party must stand for the rights and interests of the plain masses of the poeple. If we do that and adhere to the platform laid down to-night we will have a great Democratic victory that will last beyond our time."

With three more cheers for Mr. Shepard the committee adjourned.

NOLTHENIUS WAS TOO CAREFUL

Kept His Handkerchief Folded as He Mopped His Brow—Had Smuggled Jewelry Worth $3,000.

Jacques T. Nolthenius was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived in this port from Havre last Sunday morning. Mr. Nolthenius is a resident of Kansas City, and he is the Assistant Secretary of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, which has an agency in this city. He brought with him from Europe four pieces of baggage, and when he filled out the usual Custom House blanks he declared that there was nothing dutiable about his belongings.

A white pocket handkerchief, which was tucked with apparent carelessness in an upper outside pocket of Mr. Nolthenius's coat when he came ashore, had the effrontery to bring the gentleman's veracity into question. While answering the interrogations put to him by Customs Officers Broun and Donohue, the returned tourist found it necessary to dry his perspiring face at frequent intervals. In each case the handkerchief was used, but it was handled with such studied care and daintiness that the curiosity of the officers was excited. They begged permission to look at the carefully folded piece of linen, and, greatly to Mr. Nolthenius's annoyance, they discovered wrapped therein several diamond trinkets of considerable value.

A further search of the gentleman's effects brought to light a dozen or more articles of jewelry of which he had made no mention in his declaration. Following is a list of the articles that were seized in the name of Uncle Sam:

Two diamond and pearl rings.
Diamond combination ring.
Two diamond studs.
One pearl stud.
Pair of diamond cuffbuttons.
Diamond and pearl scarfpin.
Silver tie holder.
Silver matchbox.
One diamond-studded cigarette case.
Two diamond-studded card cases.
One pair opera glasses.
One pair silver sugar tongs.
Two silver salt cellars.
One silver sugar bowl.
One pair silk garters.
One silver brooch.
Two silver buckles.

These articles were valued at about $3,000. Mr. Nolthenius was placed under arrest, but was allowed to go to his hotel and remain there until yesterday morning, when he was taken before United States Commissioner Alexander, who held him for examination in $5,000. The prisoner said he did not know that he was doing wrong "in bringing over a few things as presents to his friends."

Want Mr. Steele for Its President.

The friends of Adelbert H. Steele of this city are booming him for President of the Republican State League of Clubs. The convention of the league clubs will be held in Binghamton Sept. 4 and 5, in the Stone Opera House. Among the speakers who have been asked to address the mass meeting and convention are the following:

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Roswell G. Horr, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, James H. Hoyt of Ohio, and D. Russell Brown, Governor of Rhode Island.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Treasurer of the Women's Republican Association, will address the convention. The President and Secretary of the Republican National League will be present, as well as the Presidents and Secretaries of several Republican Leagues.

The Erie's Excursion to Niagara.

The Erie Railroad will have a special Labor Day excursion to Niagara Falls next Saturday at the low rate of $8 for the round trip. The tickets will be good going on any regular train of that date and returning on any regular train from the Falls until Monday evening, Sept. 2. The Erie always takes good care of its patrons, and this excursion promises to be particularly enjoyable.

Latest Arrivals.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Aug. 16 and Moville 17, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 P. M.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King-Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE MYSTERY OF A WILL

Judge Holt's Next of Kin May Not Get His Estate.

GRANT AND SHERMAN AS WITNESSES

An Alleged Last Will Sent Through the Mails Just in Time to Prevent the Distribution of Property.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The sensation of the hour is the appearance, within a few days of the time when the next of kin of the late Judge Joseph Holt would come into possession of his large estate, of what purports to be his last will and testament, in which the heirs at law are ignored. This will is dated Feb. 7, 1873, and bears the alleged signatures of Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Ellen B. E. Sherman as witnesses. It is written on a single sheet of letter paper, is much discolored, and appears to have been burned by a lighted cigar in a dozen or more places, between the written lines. Not a word of the document is missing.

The alleged will came in a long white envelope, addressed in printed characters, "to the Register of Wills, Washington, D. C." It was mailed last Saturday, but was not received by the Register until to-day. The sheet had been pasted on another sheet of paper. The address was evidently printed with the idea of concealing the identity of the sender. The handwriting of the document is believed to be that of Judge Holt. This is the text of the instrument, which has given Washington the most sensational topic of conversation presented in years:

I do hereby devise and bequeath all of my property, both personal and real, to Lizzie Hynes, cousin of my first wife, and to Josephine Holt Throckmorton, who is my godchild, and to their heirs and assigns forever. I do hereby direct that at my death all my property be divided equally between them.

Lizzie Hynes is to inherit hers at my death; Josephine at the age of twenty-one. Her father, Major Charles B. Throckmorton, will hold her share in trust. I appoint Mr. Luke Devlin of Washington executor.

Signed and sealed in the presence of these witnesses, at Washington, Feb. 7, 1873.

JOSEPH J. HOLT.

Witnesses—Ellen B. E. Sherman, U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman.

Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General under President Lincoln, died Aug. 1, 1894. A thorough search was made for his will, but none was found. Subsequently, upon the petition of Washington D. Holt, William G. Sterett, the Washington correspondent of The Dallas News, and John W. Holt, the next of kin of the deceased, the Columbia Safe Deposit Savings and Trust Company of this city was appointed administrator of the estate. That order was made on the 28th of last August. The value of the estate, real and personal, was estimated to be from $200,000 to $300,000, with the personal effects amounting to about two-thirds of this amount.

The search for a will was, however, kept up, and Col. Wright, the Register of Wills, was offered a large sum if he found a will. The home of Judge Holt on Vermont Avenue, was searchehd from top to bottom and all his papers were carefully gone over, but nothing was found until last December, when a revoked will, in the handwriting of the deceased, was discovered. This paper was dated April 9, 1848, and divided the estate among the heirs at law. While it was signed, it had never been witnessed by any one, and on the back of it was this indorsement, also in the handwriting of Judge Holt:

Will of J. Holt. This will has been wholly revoked. J. HOLT.

The National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company proceeded in its duties as administrator of the estate, and on the 6th of last October the company was ordered to distribute the sum of $9,000 among the heirs at law.

An inventory of the personal estate showed that it amounted to $130,664.90, and an inventory of money and debts due the estate increased that sum $12,442.83 and $13,243.09, respectively. Col. Wright and some of the heirs at law were firmly convinced that the deceased had a will, and the search for it was never wholly given up. But no will was found, and all hope of ever finding one had about been given up, when this morning Col. Wright, the Register of Wills, found in his mail the sensational document already alluded to.

The Register of Wills appears to have had no doubt from the moment the mutilated document was spread on his desk that it was genuine. He immediately notified Mr. Devlin, who is employed in the War Department, and who was a confidential clerk of Judge Holt, of the discovery of the will, and also notified Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, the attorneys for the next of kin. Later in the day Mr. Devlin called upon Col. Wright and stated that he expected to qualify as executor of the estate. Mr. Devlin also stated that both the beneficiaries under the will were living, Major Throckmorton's daughter, now residing, he believed, in New-York City, and her father in Washington. Just where Miss Hynes lives he did not know.

Mr. Devlin identified the handwriting of the testator, and also of the distinguished witnesses.

Speaking of the will, Col. Wright stated that its effect would be to displace the next of kin of Judge Holt, and make Miss Hynes and Major Throckmorton's daughter the sole beneficiaries under it, to the exclusion of all others. Of course, the will will have to be fully proved before it can be admitted to probate. There will be a contest. The heirs-at-law have already instructed their lawyers to fight the case to the bitter end

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Action Being Taken by the New-York and New-Jersey Commissions.

BEAUTY RUINED BY QUARRYING

Federal Government to be Asked to Buy and Preserve Them and Establish a Military Reservation.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Morton, under the law of March 12, 1895, for the purpose of adopting measures to induce the United States Government to acquire the Palisades along the Hudson for a military reservation have been over the ground carefully, and secured the necessary maps and photographs. In co-operation with the New-Jersey Commission, the New-York Commission now proposes to devote itself actively to awakening popular sentiment against the destruction of the beauties of the Palisades, and to determining the best means by which to carry out the purposes of the law under which it was appointed.

The Commissioners are receiving every day much encouragement from citizens of New-York and New-Jersey who are determined that the wonderful natural beauties along the Hudson River shall not be sacrificed for the benefit of a few corporations.

The New-York Commissioners are Enoch C. Bell, Waldo G. Morse, and J. James R. Croes. The New-Jersey Commissioners are Senator H. D. Winton, who is Chairman of the joint commission; C. B. Thurston, and Gen. E. B. Meany.

Mr. Croes of the New-York Commission had on exhibition yesterday at his office, 68 Broad Street, over 100 photographs that show the mutilated cliffs and cliffs that have been permitted to remain in their natural state.

Mr. Croes said:

There are above Fort Lee four quarries that are using every device known to mechanical engineering to tear away the rock as rapidly as possible. Some of the blasts exploded every day are so great that houses across the river are shaken, and the jar is felt for miles along the Palisades. The first quarry above Fort Lee is that of Carpenter Brothers. Their operations extend about a quarter of a mile along the river. Brown & Fleming have a quarry opposite Riverdale that fronts 400 feet on the river. Above Alpine, Trenor Brothers have opened a quarry recently, and a short distance further up the river P. Gallagher has stonebreakers in operation.

The proposition before us now is to obtain the co-operation of the citizens and the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey, and to devise some means by which these States can co-operate with the United States Government in a plan to preserve the Palisades from further encroachment.

It has been suggested that the Government acquire for a military reservation a strip fronting the Hudson extending from Fort Lee to a point opposite Hastings, and extending back from the Hudson five miles. This would include the forest area of the Palisades, a tract of about 12,000 acres.

In order to secure the preservation of the cliffs alone, it would be necessary to acquire about 1,000 acres, extending twelve miles, and reaching back from the water line to the summit of the cliffs. The cost of acquiring 12,000 acres probably would not be vastly greater than the cost of 1,000 acres along the water front, as that is the portion most difficult to obtain. The fact that below Fort Lee the Palisades recede from the river, and business industries of considerable importance have been established along the water front, some think, makes it seem somewhat impracticable to acquire the lower Palisades.

It has been urged that the United States Government could make excellent use of the Palisades as a military post, and that it is highly desirable that there should be some place near New-York City where troops can be concentrated, not only for maintaining peace in the neighboring cities, but for resisting invasion by foreign enemies. If the Government really needs a military reservation of 10,000 acres near New-York, it would appear that no better site could be selected than that along the Hudson River at the summit of the Palisades.

Another proposition is that New-Jersey should acquire 2,000 acres of land below Fort Lee on the bluff, and that New-York should acquire 2,000 acres along the Hudson River from Piermont to the State line, and that the United States Government should acquire twelve miles of river front intervening, extending back from the water line as far as necessary. The State acquisitions, of course, would be used as public parks. It would be quite advisable, also, should the Government take twelve miles of river front, that the State of New-Jersey should own a strip of land to the westward of the Government reservation. However, these are questions that must be settled later on.

There are, as nearly as we know, about 120 persons who own property running twelve miles in a northerly direction along the top of the Palisades from Fort Lee. There are about as many more persons who own the ground between the water front and the cliffs. Many of the property owners on the cliffs, I am certain, are heartily in favor of having the Palisades kept intact as far as possible.

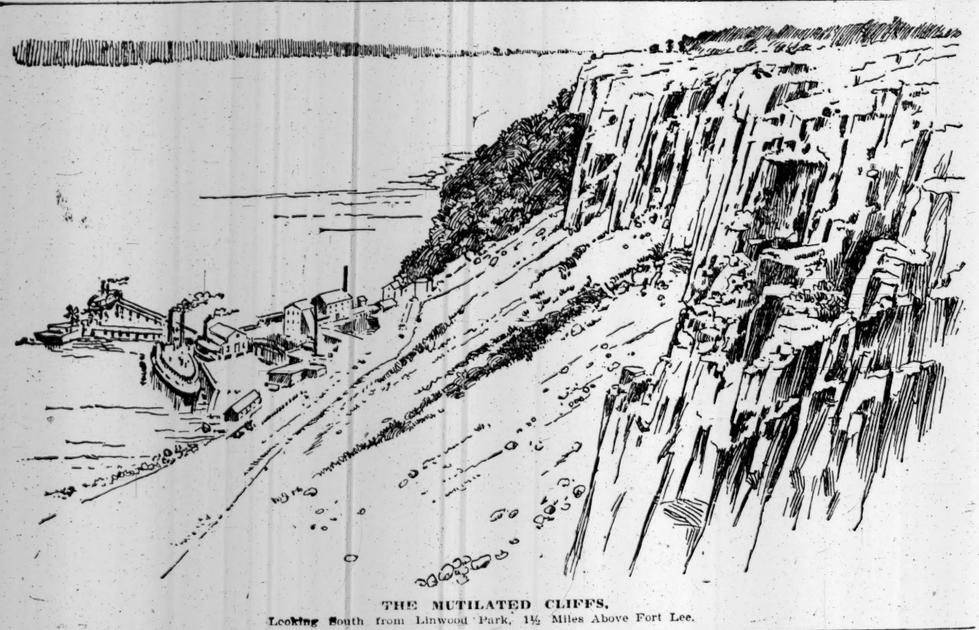
An effort was made some thirty or forty years ago to purchase Indian Head for the purpose of establishing a quarry there. J. R. Lamb, whose residence was near, in order to save the cliff from desecration, purchased it himself. The same feeling exists to-day. F. P. Albert, who lives on the cliffs at Alpine, was in my office to-day, and expressed great interest in the work of the commission.

In traveling over the Palisades, and in sailing along the Hudson under them, in performing my work on the commission, I have become more and more impressed with the marvelous scenic beauty they possess. Their peculiar geological structure, too, gives them additional importance. To permit their defacement would be one of the greatest mistakes imaginable. The commission heartily hopes that the citizens of New-York and New-Jersey will not rest until the question of the fate of the Palisades is settled.

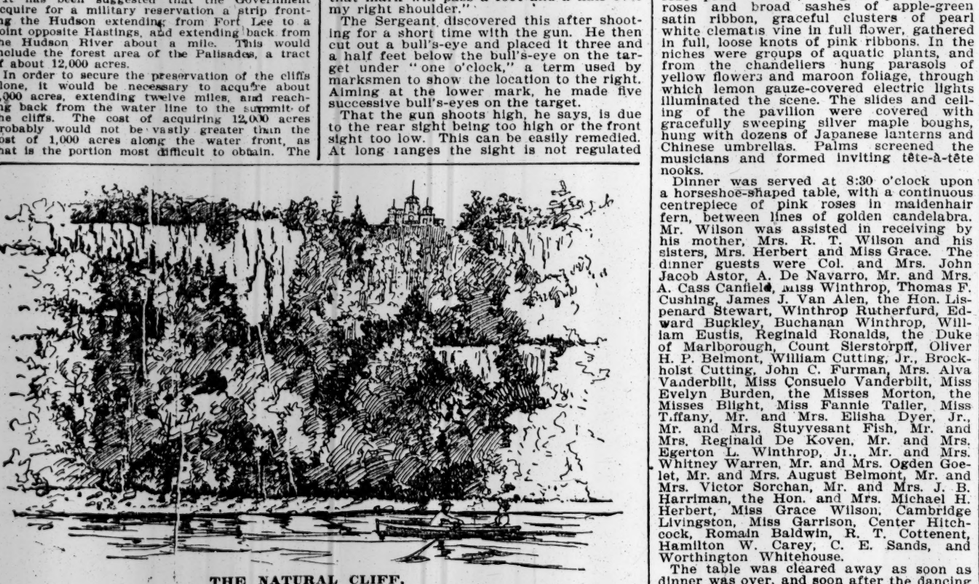
The photographs obtained by Mr. Croes show, in one or two instances, how lasting all defacements of the cliffs are. In one place, where the face of the cliffs was disturbed forty years ago, water and frost have continued the work of devastation, until now there is an unsightly break in their symmetry, where no vegetation grows. Every Spring boulders break from the cliffs and add to the great piles at their base. The entire defacement has come, it is said, from quarrying operations of comparative insignificance, conducted nearly half a century ago.

The photographs show at a glance how disfiguring the quarrying operations are, and the great necessity for immediate action if the cliffs are to be saved.

Mr. Croes said that the commission had not yet determined what will be the probable cost of acquiring the necessary lands.



THE MUTILATED CLIFFS.
Looking South from Linwood Park, 1½ Miles Above Fort Lee.



THE NATURAL CLIFF.
Near Huyler's Landing, 6½ Miles Above Fort Lee.

THE NEW ARMY GUN EXPLAINED

SERGT. NIHILL ON THE KRAG-JORGENSEN'S QUALITIES.

Its Sight and the Smokeless Powder Used Primarily Responsible for the Poor Scores Made by It.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 26.—Much is being said and written at present on the merits and demerits of the new Krag-Jorgensen gun recently adopted by the United States Army, and as it is the weapon which would be used in defense of the Union, if one were necessary, it should interest every American to know whether it is the most desirable arm that can be had.

Sergt. John Nihill of A Company, United States Engineers, is one of the distinguished marksmen of the army. Having won first medal for target shooting in all the departments, he was declared ineligible to receive army medals in 1885, yet during the present year he has often beaten the men to whom first prizes were awarded in contests in which he has taken part. Sergt. Nihill's record shows that he has frequently made clean scores at from 200 to 1,000 yards' range. His opinion of the new rifle, which he has put to a thorough test, is therefore worth considering.

When the gun was first received here, several weeks ago, the commander of the post sent Sergt. Nihill to Creedmoor to test it at all ranges and report his findings to him. He has since been at target practice at West Point with his company. The very poor shooting by the soldiers was generally attributed to defects in the sight on the gun.

Sergt. Nihill was asked to-day what he thought of the new gun, and he explained what he had learned in his experience with it. He said the old Springfield rifle was a good friend to the soldier, and he would ask for no better, although he appreciated the many excellent features of the new gun, and told of its defects and how they might be remedied.

"As the gun is," said the Sergeant, "I am willing to stand 200 yards distant from a good marksman, whom I will select, and let him shoot with the new rifle at a mark placed on the lower part of my body, for I am satisfied that every bullet fired at that mark will pass a foot and a half over my right shoulder."

The Sergeant discovered this after shooting for a short time with the gun. He then cut out a bull's-eye and placed it three and a half feet below the bull's-eye on the target under "one o'clock," a term used by marksmen to show the location to the right. Aiming at the lower mark, he made five successive bull's-eyes on the target.

That the gun shoots high, he says, is due to the rear sight being too high or the front sight too low. This can be easily remedied. At long ranges the sight is not regulated properly, and in shooting at the five hundred-yard range, the Sergeant says, one will find it much better to use the four-hundred-yard elevation on the sight.

This trouble can also be altered, as can the gun's tendency to shoot to the left. The nick or peep, on the sight, is too far to the left, and, being stationary, cannot be regulated as those on the Springfield rifle can. The nicks on the sights of all rifles for long-range shooting are necessarily located a trifle to the left. The rifling in the barrels causes the bullets to rotate from left to right, and when the bullet leaves the gun it has a tendency slightly to the right, and the nick is set to the left to overcome the drift of the bullet.

All these defects in the sight can be remedied, but there is another more serious fault which Sergt. Nihill speaks of. He says the shots vary greatly owing to the heating of the gun which takes place very quickly. After six shots are fired from the gun, he says, the barrel becomes so hot that a man cannot bear his hand on it. This, he says, causes the steel of the barrel to expand, which, as the tendency is inward as well as outward, reduces the size of the bore and thus retards the speed of the bullet, causing it to lower as the gun grows hotter.

The Sergeant noticed this in his test of the rifle at 500 yards. He searched for bullets that had lodged in the railroad ties that back up the targets at West Point. Some of those that he found had the mark of the rifling of the barrel gouged into the steel jackets which covered them. They, he said, were bullets that were fired when the guns are hot. Others were perfectly smooth, which is an evidence that they were not square sized, and, the Sergeant says, were fired from the guns while they were cool.

He says this trouble is due to the great heating propensities of the smokeless powder used in the new cartridges. This, Sergt. Nihill thinks, will be overcome by the use of powder of a later make, which, it is said, does not heat or foul a gun so quickly as the powder now used. The mechanism of the rifle is excellent and very advantageous, and, in his opinion, when the necessary alterations are made, there is no doubt that it will make the best rifle the army has ever had.

MARLBOROUGH IS THE LION

The Great Feature of the Newport Season at This Period.

A DRIVE WITH MRS. ALVA VANDERBILT

He Is Registered at the Casino Club for Two Weeks—A Fancy Dress Ball by Richard T. Wilson, Jr.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The Duke of Marlborough is the lion of the time here. He was out bright and early this morning, driving with Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo. They made a few calls, Mrs. Vanderbilt introducing him to her more intimate friends, and then they drove to the Casino, where the tennis match between Hovey and Larned for the all-comers' prize was witnessed. The Duke, like everybody else, thought it a pretty poor exhibition. He was registered at the Casino Club by Oliver H. P. Belmont for two weeks.

Within the Casino grounds the young nobleman attracted much attention, being attired in a suit of gray, with tennis shoes, a dark-bosomed shirt, and a necktie and hat band of decidedly lively colors. In the great throng the little fellow could hardly be seen, and men, women, and young girls tiptoed and craned their necks to an alarming degree to see him over others' heads. Many met him, but the Duke seemed particularly pleased with the beautiful Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, with whom he chatted with much delight for a long time. The Duke's mail is full of invitations of all sorts.

A fancy dress ball given by Richard T. Wilson, Jr., in honor of his sister, Mrs. Herbert, wife of Michael H. Herbert of the British Embassy at Constantinople, was the event of to-night. It was a very interesting and brilliant affair, and took place at the new house of the Country Club. The floral decorations, the prevailing color of which was pink, were superb. The vestibule and stairway of the clubhouse were converted into a great bower of American Beauty roses, the fragrance and beauty of which were quite charming as one entered.

Beyond, in the ballroom, however, the arrangement was even more attractive. Old rose pink and maroon were the colors, roses being used in great abundance on the face of the balcony moldings and outlines of the arches. Above were bands of heavy green foliage, in which tiny electric lamps shone, and below, suspended from permanent brackets, were heavy old Roman garlands with pendant wreaths of rose pink flowers, caught up with red roses and broad sashes of apple-green satin ribbon, graceful clusters of pearl white clematis vine in full flower, gathered in full, loose knots of pink ribbons. In the niches were groups of aquatic plants, and from the chandeliers hung parasols of yellow flowers and maroon foliage, through which lemon gauze-covered electric lights illuminated the scene. The slides and ceiling of the pavilion were covered with gracefully sweeping silver maple boughs, hung with dozens of Japanese lanterns and Chinese umbrellas. Palms screened the musicians and formed inviting tête-à-tête nooks.

Dinner was served at 8:30 o'clock upon a horseshoe-shaped table, with a continuous centrepiece of pink roses in maidenhair fern, between lines of golden candelabra. Mr. Wilson was assisted in receiving by his mother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson and his sisters, Mrs. Herbert and Miss Grace. The dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Winthrop, Thomas F. Cushing, James J. Van Alen, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Edward Buckley, Buchanan Winthrop, William Eustis, Reginald Ronalds, the Duke of Marlborough, Count Sierstorpff, Oliver H. P. Belmont, William Cutting, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, John C. Furman, Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Miss Evelyn Burden, the Misses Morton, the Misses Blight, Miss Fannie Tailer, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Miss Grace Wilson, Cambridge Livingston, Miss Garrison, Center Hitchcock, Romaln Baldwin, R. T. Cottenent, Hamilton W. Carey, C. E. Sands, and Worthington Whitehouse.

The table was cleared away as soon as dinner was over, and soon after the dancing of the cotillion was begun, a hundred others having come in, being led in a novel way from both ends. Mr. Wilson with Mrs. John Jacob Astor having charge of one, and August Belmont and Miss Grace Wilson dancing a head on the other end. The new method, which tended to keep more dancers on the floor than usual, was voted a success. The favors were canes, ribbon sashes, fans, Dresden figures dressed in gorgeous calico, and calico work baskets and lamp shades.

The flowers were beautiful wreaths of roses and lilies, tied with pink ribbon and boutonnières for the gentlemen. Supper was served on small tables at 2 A. M. Berger had charge of the supper. The costumes were not especially elaborate, as such was not purposed. There were, though, some striking ones, and some quite grotesque calico gowns prevailed, the peasant dresses being numerous.

William K. Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon to-day on board the Valiant, his guests being Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Miss Fannie Tailer, Richard Peters, Miss Anna Sands, Center Hitchcock, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss Blight, and Stanley Mortimer.

Luncheons were also given to-day by Mrs. S. F. Barger, Mrs. Alexander Barrett, and Mrs. John Cadwalader.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice gave the most delightful cottage dinner of the evening, her guests—young people—being Miss Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Virginia Fair, Columbus Baldwin, John Ford, Miss Strong, Townsend Burden, Jr., James A. Stillman, Miss Livingston, Reginald Brooks, Miss Clapp, Miss Beach, Miss Post, Miss Sherman, Miss Gammell, Raymond le Ghait, Count Bolssleret, Mr. Beattie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and H. O. Bax-Ironside.

Other notable dinner companies were given to-night by Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James Stillman, in honor of W. G. Rockefeller, and Mrs. F. Grand D'Hauteville.

Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn gave a garden party this afternoon.

Among those registered at the Casino today were Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Gorham, G. Thornton Warren, Franklin Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Charles W. Lee, Creighton Webb, Mrs. C. V. Ruthven, New-York; Richard C. Dean, United States Navy; Palmer E. Presbey, A. J. Howe, W. F. Howe, W. W. Watriss, William Atkinson, Hugh Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Starr, Boston; W. B. Brooks, Jr., Erie; Mrs. I. S. Harberger, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Annapolis; Richard Church, Belvidere, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Peirce, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. James Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Groton, Mass.; G. P. Klick, A. E. Kendall, Philadelphia; Walter Hidden, Mrs. William Goddard, Providence; George P. Eustis, Beverly, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Kay, Pittsburg, and the Duke of Marlborough.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include from New-York: Frederic R. Newbold visiting H. E. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schever, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgess. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ferrah of Milton, Mass., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. James Lawrence and Miss Lawrence of Groton, Mass., guests of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include Mrs. Granvill Kaur, Richard Peters, C. L. Binninger, Mrs. Henry T. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henning, Miss Henning, Mrs. A. J. Chittenden, of New-York; Franklin Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harman, Miss Lelitia Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Sears, W. F. Howe, E. J. Howe, Henry Mastin Clarke, Jr., Palmer E. Presbrey, W. L. Jennings, Boston; Victor Eting, E. T. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coleman, J. G. Coleman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. P. M. Lynde of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Otter, Mrs. Kathrine Clark, Miss Louise Clark, John C. Doolan, Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ballard, S. Zorn, Miss Zorn, Miss Madaline E. Dougherty, Miss Byrd Huddart, Miss Mary Bowen, Louisville; Walter Camp, J. S. Foote of New-Haven; Minturn E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bowes, George F. Klock, A. E. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Reihle, Mrs. W. A. Wiedershein, of Philadelphia; Mrs. L. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brewer, Miss Jennie Capan, St. Louis; Mrs. S. B. Graham, San Francisco; J. B. Montgomery, Morristown; Mrs. N. E. Milton, Memphis; W. B. Buchanan, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Reid, Babylon, L. I.; George B. Lindsay, Chester, Penn.; John A. Richardson, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Goodspeed, Miss C. Munro, Norwood Park, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. F. Scotman, Madison, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Baker, Miss Baker, Utica.

Mrs. James Lawrence has sent out cards for a dinner at the Golf Club to-morrow evening, and Mrs. C. L. Best for a musicale on Sept. 3.

The Clambake Club has its next outing on Sept. 2.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson, H. C. Southwick, Charles W. Cass, Jr., J. Taylor Sanford, New-York; F. M. Thienot, Orange; J. T. V. Huntoon, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Tilton, C. I. Upson, Allen Moore Kenney, Boston; Robert Gibson, Lamier McKee, Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Norris, Emilen H. Howe Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Rosengarten, S. R. Rosengarten, J. Clifford Rosengarten, Wilwyn Wistar, Miss E. C. Morris, Marriott C. Morris, Philadelphia; W. Marriott Canby, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; Harry J. Fisher, P. H. Hawes, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Flint, Plainfield; Harry J. Fisher, P. H. Howe, New-Haven.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The day has been an unusually gay one, the golf links at Kebo being crowded from early morning, the bay alive with yachting parties, and the evening taken up with several dinners and dances.

Carlisle Norwood, Jr., of New-York gave a dinner party here to-night. The tables were arranged in the form of a huge T. About the walls of the room were festooned long streamers of evergreens. At intervals were groups of potted plants and broad-leafed rubber plants. The tables were decorated with American Beauty roses. A myriad of gayly shaded candelabra added a charm to the scene. There were thirty-six guests, most of whom were of the younger social set. Among those present were Miss Knowlton, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Mis Helen Steele, Miss Maizie Sturgis, Miss Sard, the Misses Hall, Miss Florence Worden, Mrs. William Allen, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Harry Anderson, William Laimbeer, William Littauer, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Fellowes Davis, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mairs, and Columbus Baldwin.

The hop which followed the dinner was one of the largest of the season. The pretty ballroom was decorated with palms and rubber plants, which, with the red satin wallpaper, made a very pretty effect. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Miss May Field, Miss Laura Jenkins, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Mary Harrison, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Coles, Miss Ida Coles, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Maria Mitchell, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Sard, Miss Hall, Miss Maude Hall, Miss Griswold, the Misses Andrews, Miss Rosengarten, Mrs. F. Denny, Miss Sinickson, Miss Schmidt, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Blois, Miss Dimick, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. David Worden, R. F. Pfifer, William Rauch, Columbus Norwood, George T. Newhall, George Pendleton Bowler, George C. Thompson, Charles Farnum, Charles P. Pike, Howard A. Colby, Everett Colby, Harry Anderson, F. O. Beech, D. W. C. Falls, B. R. Ruggles, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, Miss Whittier, Miss Louise Garland, Joseph Harriman, Ralph Pulitzer, Charles T. Garland, Martin Van Buren, Gordon Fellowes, and E. S. Goddard.

Miss Jenkins was in white satin. In her hair she wore a crescent of diamonds.

Miss Mary Harrison was in white dotted Swiss.

Mrs. Curtis was attired in light blue tulle, trimmed with lace.

Miss Harrison was in white flowered silk, with very pronounced puffed sleeves.

Miss Jeanne Struthers of Philadelphia was daintily gowned in light blue watered silk, trimmed with chiffon.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee was in lavender satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. She wore a star of brilliants.

Miss Sanders was in white dotted Swiss and blue satin ribbons.

Miss Julia Dent Grant wore black crepon.

Mrs. Clarence Cary was in pink crepon.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green was in light blue satin. She wore a huge turquois, surrounded with diamonds.

Mrs. Denny wore pink satin, trimmed with duchesse lace.

Miss Maude Hall was daintily gowned in light blue tulle.

Miss Knowlton was in black crepon.

Miss Madeline Knowlton wore white silk trimmed with chiffon.

Mrs. George Place of New-York gave a delightful musicale at Clovercroft this morning, which was attended by a large delegation of society folk. The artists were Louis Von Gaertner, Miss Douglass Quarrier, Mrs. Irving, Mr. Orr, and Mrs. Robinson. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. Livor, Miss Livor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Wells, Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, Hugh McMillan, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Louis Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Charles Lea, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, and Mrs. Thomas A. Scott.

J. J. Emery of New-York threw open his beautiful Summer residence, the Turrets, to-day to Prof. Wisner of Paris, who gave a lecture on "Romans de Chopin." A number of prominent society people were there, among them being Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Godwin, Mrs. Charles Lea, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, and Mrs. Rosengarten.

J. Montgomery Hare of New-York gave a very pretty luncheon at Kebo this afternoon. Iris flowers and wild ferns formed the floral decorations. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Bishop Hare, Mrs. Edmund Beale, Mrs. H. B. Hare, Mrs. Sayles, and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare.

Mr. Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia gave a dinner at one of the principal hotels this evening. The floral decorations were hydrangeas and gladioli daintily arranged in maiden hair fern and smilax. Among the guests were Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Harrison, Miss Jeanne Struthers, Miss Snyder, Edward L. Hall, Edgar Scott, Mr. McMichael, Mr. Wheeler, A. T. Kemp, and Mr. Caddock.

Wadsworth Harris, the actor, formerly a member of Modjeska's company, and now connected with Otis Skinner, gave an agreeable reading here to-night from "The Merchant of Venice."

IVORY SOAP

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High priced toilet soaps cost more than the Ivory, not because the soap itself is any better, but by reason of the expensive wrappings, boxes and perfume. Then the profit on toilet soaps is much greater.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 26.—Many driving parties have been in Lenox to-day. M. J. McEvoy of New-York arrived with a party of friends, including Mrs. M. A. McGlynn and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lawlor of Waterbury. Nathaniel Mann of Ballston Spa, and John E. Peck of Troy, were also here to-day, on their way through the country.

Austin Corbin of New-York and Gen. McMahon stopped in Lenox on their way driving through the country, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and family arrived at Elm Court and will remain for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Sloane's mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, will spend some time in Lenox, and Mr. Webb is expected to drive down from his country place in Vermont on his four-in-hand.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tetlow and Mrs. A. Jones of Philadelphia stopped in Lenox today on their way driving through the country.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mattoon and Mrs. K. D. Rathbun of Chattanooga, Tenn., are spending some time here, and will drive through Berkshire.

Gen. C. McDougal, who has been visiting H. H. Cooke, returned to New-York today.

Miss Mabel Garner, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, has joined her parents at Magnolia.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop is entertaining Beekman Winthrop and Frederick Kernochan.

Miss Grace Parsons is the guest of John E. Parsons, her uncle, at Stenover.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay has issued invitations, for a large dancing party at Bonnie Brae on Friday, Sept. 6. There will be a cotillion, and Lander will furnish music for dancing.

There was some tennis playing on the Lenox Club courts this morning. The best playing was done by Jameson Cotting, who is practicing every day. Among the other players were Philip J. Sands and Wright Barclay.

The day was so clear and pleasant that the golf links were well filled this morning, and many went down this afternoon. The weather was so well adapted to the game that many more than usual took advantage of it. Among the young women who played to-day were Miss Ethel Johnson, who went around with Miss Grosvenor. Miss Johnson was the winner by a few strokes. Miss Ives and Miss Carrie Webb went round with Edmund Spencer, all three playing together. Mr. Spencer is an Englishman, and has played considerably on the other side. He excels particularly in drives. Miss Gertrude Parsons and Miss Grace Parsons went round together. Frank I. Amory of Boston went round the links to-day in forty-five strokes, which beats the record of S. Parkman Shaw, with whom he went round, by two strokes. They will play again tomorrow. Mr. Amory is an experienced golfer, having played at the Essex Club and County Club of Boston, and the Shinnecock Club in New-York State, where he played only a short time ago with excellent success. If he should play with S. Parkman Shaw and Robert Phifer in the September tournament, it would be a very close and interesting contest, as these three men are very evenly matched.

The Anson Phelps Stokes family, who who have been in Canada to attend the wedding of I. N. P. Stokes and Miss Minturn, went from there to the Adirondacks, and are expected in Lenox in a day or two.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—"The Ministers' Study of the Labor Problem" was the title of an interesting paper read by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Baltimore, Md., before the Ministers' Association this morning.

Several hundred Knight Templars, accompanied by ladies, from Chicago, Kansas City, Dubuque, Rock Island, Rockford, and other Western places, en route to Boston, passed the better portion of the day here.

Five hundred members of the Epworth League from Brooklyn, who have been attending the meeting at Round Lake, arrived here to-night, and are stopping at several of the Broadway hotels.

"Trilby" attracted a large audience at the Town Hall to-night.

The Rev. Dr. Kelgwin of Wilmington, Del., conducted the National Union prayer meeting to-day.

The Proportional Representations League will convene here to-morrow.

The arrivals to-day have been unusually heavy for Monday, which is generally a light day. Among the late arrivals from New-York are J. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Larkin, J. M. Weaver, R. F. French, J. S. Siegel, B. Rothbery, H. S. Van De Carri, J. A. Hover, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Duncan, J. Mangan, T. McElroy, Miss S. Lawrence, Miss M. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lewis, L. Cryde, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mulholland, A. Reiser, J. W. L. Kech, J. C. Elwood, Miss M. Mulholland, S. Clark, E. S. Cohn, T. Wolf, Miss A. W. Leight, E. H. Bennett, Mrs. G. F. Veith, Miss C. Lisstinger, L. M. Wormser, Mrs. G. W. Elder, H. M. Hawksworth, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Miss S. C. Smith, P. S. Cohen, A. G. Upham, Miss I. Bennett, Mrs. F. Veith, Miss Fox, C. O. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Barnes, Mrs. E. J. Burke, Miss Burke, E. K. Scheften, S. E. Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Day, W. Lauer.

Mrs. A. Loeb, Oppenheimer, C. Lewis, M. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaminski, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aumrod, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Miss L. C. Smith, M. Stuart, the Rev. M. A. Taylor, Mrs. M. E. Herrman, Miss J. Herrman, J. H. MacGaroley, Miss H. Harras, H. S. Joseph, H. Herrman, Mrs. A. B. Good, Mr. and Mrs. J. White, A. J. White, Jr., W. White, Miss Whitehead, E. A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Laurens, Mrs. H. H. Erman, Mrs. S. C. Cory, G. G. Webster, C. G. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hunt, M. S. Hermann, G. M. Morse, Miss White, L. McInerney, H. Rosenner, S. H. Stein, Mrs. W. Williams, P. B. Thompson, Jr., F. L. Johnson, H. A. McLean, E. Valen, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hirsch, Miss M. Amber, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Cannon, M. G. Rictenberg, W. L. Liperlan, Miss C. B. Cogan, A. B. Rockville, Miss J. Daniel, Miss L. Winslow, Miss G. Sheridan, R. T. Smith, Miss H. E. Deuel, G. Schestein, J. S. Ench, A. Russell, G. L. Goerton, B. G. Davis, E. C. Lattmadge, S. P. Reynolds, H. J. Spoman, Miss L. G. Cook, Miss A. N. Nichol, O. W. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cross, C. E. Green, J. N. Braun, J. W. McCharren, M. Gavin, O. S. Clark, A. W. Frost, Mrs. L. B. Flatman, A. Cook, H. G. Stockwell, Mrs. L. E. Couschius, Miss Couschius, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson, L. Louis, R. E. Shoemaker, F. M. Neefus, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bergh, P. E. Dolan, F. M. Suarvy, M. Lerem, M. F. Keller, T. C. Lummicks, C. G. Clark, Mrs. Larrabee, Miss H. R. Larrabee, E. M. Thorley, Miss C. Schloss, J. A. Dolan, J. M. A. Robins, W. C. Kimball.

Mrs. Lesser, H. Y. Lummicks, A. Bainbridge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Marshall, B. M. Feldman, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Austin, Mary Coffey, Miss E. Larrabee, Mrs. E. Fitch, C. E. Stewart, J. Montgomery, W. O. Chesman, Miss Huver, D. McNamara, Mrs. L. Richards, D. Stewart, W. M. Moore, Mrs. M. Angl, J. M. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. King, Mrs. H. Aubrey, Mrs. S. Nichols, Mrs. L. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wilson, M. E. Wellington, C. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gleason, E. C. Vanbuskirk, C. E. Soleido and family, A. Wilson, and James W. O'Brien.

From Brooklyn—A. L. Furnald, J. A. Casey, W. Hardin, J. D. Faure, J. F. Duane, Mrs. B. M. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ayers, M. Bauer, J. C. Morton, S. M. McLean, B. Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Miner, Miss Gerkler, H. T. Blackman, Miss Carver, F. W. Kenny, D. J. Simms, S. E. Heasley, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bonton, P. E. Keyes, Mrs. S. E. Collins, Dr. B. C. Collins, J. Hughes, W. Hughes, Miss L. F. Stiner, W. C. Romain, Miss M. White, Mrs. S. A. McWear, E. Mehan, Miss N. J. McWear, Mrs. S. E. Townsend, Miss F. W. Townsend, and Osborn Townsend.

From Washington—Mrs. T. B. Hood and Miss Adams.

From Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. O. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gadey, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Leopold, Jr.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Among prominent guests registered here during the past week are the following: C. A. Blath, M. W. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pell and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolff, G. Bunzel, J. H. Butler, Charles E. Adler and family, Dr. William Cowen, J. Byrne, Dr. J. I. Brettauer, Mr. and Mrs. Hilson and family, E. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Kurzman, August Nelson, Miss de Velasco, James Milliken, S. M. Mandel, Marens M. Marks and wife, Mr. L. Weingarten, Miss Weingarten, G. Garlinger, A. Salz, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Darling and family, P. O. Shea, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gilley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Steese, Mrs. Stephen Baker and family, Mrs. A. and Miss Florence Backer, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Desser, Mr. and Mrs. Rynean, R. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mendeison and family, A. L. Greenwood and wife, J. S. Illoway and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cromby and Miss Cromby, New-York.

Henry Lippman, Newark, N. J.; Charles L. Rickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Boody, William E. Wise, Brooklyn; S. E. Hecht, Charles E. Spaulding, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Pilers, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Michael and family, Mr. C. Wels, Galveston, Texas; Miss L. D. Montgomery, A. M. Kohn and family, Dr. J. L. Salinger, the Misses Cooper, Mr. M. Lybrand, M. Bissingen, Philadelphia; E. J. Rose, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lawrence Lamb, Miss E. Lamb, Memphis, Tenn.; Andrew D. Bogert and wife, Englewood, N. J.; J. E. Lockwood and wife, Astoria; Mr. and Mrs. S. Hawley, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Howell, Mr. John Howell, Miss Cora Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Baller, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Booth, New

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Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert Band. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Dr. Syntax.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—Louisville vs. New-York.
SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J.—Plattdeutsche Volksfest.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	71	69	70
6 A. M.	70	67	70
9 A. M.	74	75	75
12 M.	77	77	80
4 P. M.	78	75	81
6 P. M.	78	72	78
9 P. M.	72	71	76
12 P. M.	70	71	74

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 75½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 72⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 73.8
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 71.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PEACE OR WAR?

If regular and contesting delegations are sent to the Syracuse Convention from this city and from Brooklyn there may be peace and there may be war. A contest is in itself an element of war. If the contestants win, peace commonly results. If they lose, war generally follows.

If war instead of peace is the outcome of the Democratic Convention, it will be easy to place the responsibility. Last year delegates representing a great many thousands of the best-known and worthiest Democrats of New-York and Brooklyn were excluded from the Saratoga Convention. War followed, of course, and we doubt not that war will follow if that stupid course is pursued this year at Syracuse.

But there is no good reason why there should be any contest at Syracuse. There need be but one delegation from this city and one from Brooklyn, both of them Democratic and representative. If the leaders of the Tammany Democrats and the McLaughlin Democrats will bestir themselves and for the general welfare of the party abate somewhat their pretensions to universal dominion, united delegations may be chosen.

The regular organizations in New-York and Brooklyn misread the signs of the times if they do not see that the Democracy of the State demands of them a more intelligent policy than they have been content to adopt in past years.

THE ERIE PLAN.

In the plan of reorganization submitted to the holders of the securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway system, by J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, there are many points that will undoubtedly meet with general approval, some points that will receive careful criticism, and some other points that will arouse antagonism. The chief bone of contention will probably be found in this proposition, which appears among the introductory paragraph of the plan: "To bring about a condition of solvency and ultimate prosperity, holders of junior securities on various parts of the system must join in equitable and ratable concessions."

While each Erie security holder will eagerly declare his desire to see the property placed in a condition of solvency and ultimate prosperity, there is sure to develop a spirit of obstinate conservatism when it comes to the point of asking one class of security holders to make a greater sacrifice than another class. Just what constitutes "an equitable concession" in railroad reorganizations has hitherto been a lively subject of debate among the security holders, and unless the authors of the new Erie plan already control a large majority of the junior securities they are likely to find this same old question one of the obstacles to be overcome.

In its main features this reorganization plan is certainly sound. It cuts heroically into the evils of the old Erie system and makes such radical changes in the financial conditions of the corporation as to insure for the future, as far as possible, an excess of revenues over the fixed charges. An entirely new company is to be formed upon a solid basis of solvency. This company is to be provided with an ample working capital, and the interest charges on its securities are so graded as to keep the yearly obligations well within what is deemed to be a conservative estimate of the normal expenses of operation. Mr. Morgan has applied the same principles, in many respects, that he applied so successfully in putting together the great Southern Railway system. He has undertaken to unite the disjointed sections of the present Erie system into one compact and systematic body.

It is proposed to cover the entire Erie Railway property with one first consolidated mortgage of $175,000,000. Of the bonds issued under this mortgage $35,000,000 will be prior lien bonds and $40,000,000 general lien bonds. A large proportion of the new bonds is to be reserved for future construction purposes. There is to be $30,000,000 first preferred stock, $16,000,000 second preferred stock, and $100,000,000 common stock, and all classes of the stock of the new company are to be vested in three or five voting Trustees to be appointed by the underwriters of the plan before the completion of the reorganization. This voting trust is to last for five years, which period of time is thought to be sufficient to permit a successful development of the plan. Under the reorganization there will be converted into new securities everything on the Erie proper subsequent to the first consols, everything on the New-York, Pittsburg and Ohio except $8,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, and everything on the Chicago and Erie except the first mortgage.

Present stockholders are required to pay some heavy assessments, but this requirement is sugared by the offer of a very "liberal discount for cash." The preferred stock is ostensibly fixed at $12 a share and the common stock at $18 a share. Actually the stock assessments are $8 and $12, respectively, if paid within the time prescribed by the committee.

It is interesting to note that a syndicate of $25,000,000 has been formed to subscribe for $15,000,000 of the prior lien bonds of the new company, and to take the place and succeed to all of the rights of holders of preferred and common stock of the old company. The committee also announces that the holders of a large majority of all classes of Erie securities have already practically assented to this plan.

Regarding the general proposition that the speedy and successful reorganization of the old Erie system would be a financial boon to the country, there can be but one opinion. Radical reorganization in this particular case is not a matter of expediency. It is a matter of necessity.

ALMOST A HERESY TRIAL.

The ecclesiastical world will breathe more freely (or will it be disappointed?) to learn that it has just escaped a heresy trial. Among the younger professors in Andover Seminary, Andover, Mass., is a certain Prof. Ryder, who occupies the Chair of New Testament Exegesis. His duties require him to define very clearly the teaching as to the person of Christ, and his obligations to the creed require that those teachings be along certain well-defined lines. Liberty of thought, freedom of scholarship? Oh, yes. If they lead him to differ from the creed, he is free—to go somewhere else.

Some time ago rumors began to circulate that the young professor was not quite sound on this vital point. Just where they originated it was difficult to find out, though one of the Boston divines, with perhaps a twinkle in his eye, is reported to have intimated that Prof. Smyth of American Board controversy fame didn't altogether like some things that were taught. For a time nothing was done, but at last the Trustees, nervously, no doubt, took the matter up. A committee was appointed. This committee reported that the professor was thoroughly sound on the great doctrines of the creed, but was a little hazy in some of the views which he held. On the whole, he was worth trusting, though in their view it would be just as well for him to exercise some caution as to the expression of these hazy ideas. The Trustees were delighted with this verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again," and by solemn vote sent up their report to the three Visitors, with whom rests the power of professorial life or death.

The Visitors were anxious. Another professor gone astray? Visions of suits in the courts came up before them. Andover heresy, like Banquo's ghost, would not down. Still they must not flinch. Accordingly they sent the professor some questions—simple, harmless questions, such as Dr. Robert Booth asked Dr. Briggs. The reply came a month later in the form of an elaborate treatise, in which the professor traversed the whole subject of his department. A month more and another paper combining the triune wisdom of the Visitors was returned. It announced a general satisfaction, but—there were places which should be made a little clearer. Then more consideration by the professor, another paper, a second report by the Trustees, and the air cleared wonderfully. The Visitors with great shrewdness had given in full their understanding of the creed. The professor "thought on," disclaimed any deviations from those views, and explained everything to the full satisfaction of all.

Then followed a statement by the Visitors which in fullest, clearest, most professional, and theological style, with a full complement of "whethers" and "fors," announces the hearty joy of all concerned at the result of the inquiry. All is peace, and general satisfaction reigns on Andover Hill that there is to be no renewal of the strifes which nearly laid that noble institution low in the dust. We congratulate Andover, and yet we had hoped that the experiences of the past had shown the futility of any attempt to bind scholarship to the hard and fast lines of a past generation of theological thought. We are glad that there is to be no heresy trial, for such things do far more harm than good, but we are sorry that it is avoided only by the positive affirmation of the necessity of limiting scholarship by creed.

PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Times's special cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro published on Saturday brought the welcome news of peace in Rio Grande do Sul, and now a dispatch from Minister Thompson states that the Government of Brazil has signed an "agreement of peace" with the revolutionists. It is not quite a usual thing for Governments to sign agreements of peace with their rebellious citizens or subjects, but however the result has come about it is a fortunate one for Brazil and for the turbulent province. Since the accession to the Presidency of Prudente Moraes, a man of wisdom and of peace, there has been no excuse for a continuance of the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul.

For the first time since the beginning of Mello's adventure, the Republic of Brazil is at peace throughout its length and breadth. She deserves the congratulation of all friendly nations. If the citizens of Brazil, laying aside those foolish jealousies to which some of them unfortunately are too much disposed, cherishing no ambitions save those that can be gratified honorably and in a peaceful manner, and checking their fondness for factional politics, will devote themselves to the industrial and commercial development of their great republic, they will win for her distinctions and honors far more precious than any of the fruits of strifes and revolutions.

This ends one of South America's civil disturbances and leaves only Bolivia with a war on its hands. The germs of a future, and perhaps not distant, outbreak may be discovered, however, in the questions at issue between Chile and Peru. Between Chile and the Argentine Republic there is also an unadjusted boundary dispute, which of late, however, it has been hoped might be settled peacefully. Chile's designs as to the final disposition of the districts Tacna and Arica, which she took from Peru at the close of the war of 1882, are of such a nature that if Peru were strong enough she would undoubtedly attempt by force to prevent their execution. Not content with depriving Bolivia of her seaport, and with taking over absolutely and forever Peru's Province of Tarapaca, rich in nitrate deposits, Chile also assumed control for a period of ten years over Tacna and Arica, the treaty providing that at the end of that period the people should decide for themselves to which country they would belong. No vote has been taken on the question, and Chile now proposes a hugger-mugger arrangement by which the districts are to go to Bolivia, she maintaining, however, a hold upon the customs houses.

Since the revolution which overthrew Balmaceda, Chile has not been quite the same steady-going, industrial republic that she was before. Bolivia counts for little in the play of South American political forces, but it is not impossible that Chile may some time find herself at war with the leagued forces of Peru and the Argentine Republic. At all events, it cannot be said that the outlook for permanent peace on the west coast is altogether clear. Little wars, civil and foreign, are the curse of the Spanish-American republics.

SUMMER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Recent reports of railway earnings show a gratifying condition of prosperity in every section of the country. The most favorable returns, however, have come from the West and Northwest. Some of the Granger roads, even in advance of the crop movement, are reporting remarkable increases in traffic receipts. The Chicago and Northwestern Road, for instance, shows an increase in earnings for the month of July alone of more than $436,000; Omaha reports an increase for the same month of $130,000, and the earnings of the Wabash system have increased since July 1 $352,105.

The second and third weeks of the current month have been fairly prosperous in the matter of railroad traffic. The Missouri Pacific reports an increase in earnings of $24,000 for the second week; the Canadian Pacific an increase of $23,000; the Big Four system an increase of $12,000; the Northern Pacific an increase of $11,800; the Rio Grande Western an increase of $11,225, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas an increase of $9,500. The principal increases reported for the third week of August are: Wabash, $31,190; Canadian Pacific, $15,000; Louisville and Nashville, $9,870; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $14,222; Pittsburg and Western, $8,592; Rio Grande Western, $14,800; Southern Railway, $3,249; Minneapolis and St. Louis, $6,029; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $6,359, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul nearly $20,000.

Western railway Presidents who were talking in a very conservative strain six months ago are now unanimously enthusiastic over the crop prospects. The latest utterance is that of Aidace F. Walker, one of the receivers of the Atchison system. He says that it will not surprise him "if the earnings of that road for the next year are the largest in its history."

SCIENTIFIC SWIMMING.

On Sunday another man lost his life by diving into shallow water and breaking his neck. Yet there is hardly a day goes by in which scores of young men do not dive from heights of fifteen or twenty feet into water not over five feet deep without even touching the bottom, and in the Barnum circus last Spring an expert dived from a height of sixty feet into a pool seven feet deep without injury. Nearly every week we read of men who swim out a short distance in a calm sea and are unable to return to the beach because of what they are pleased to call the undertow, in spite of the fact that it requires a strong surf to create an undertow.

The truth is that nine-tenths of the persons who disport themselves in the water in diving and swimming do not know how to do either. It seems to be regarded as sufficiently good diving for a man to be able to plunge into water head first and regain the surface; while anything that keeps one afloat, no matter at what expenditure of strength and wind, is called swimming. It is a great pity that this is so, because among all outdoor sports none are more healthful and recreative for both sexes than diving and swimming. It is within the power of every man and woman to learn to do both, and to do them well. It is, of course, not open to those of slight physique or poor lungs to become fast swimmers. But every one can learn how best to apply his strength to his stroke, so that he shall keep afloat for the longest possible time and make the greatest possible progress. He must be a very poor man physically who cannot by scientific swimming keep himself afloat for an hour, or advance at least 250 yards without pausing to rest. This may seem to those who find swimming a labor like a large assertion, but it is capable of demonstration that even a woman of ordinary strength can be taught to keep herself afloat half an hour at a time.

It is a misfortune that there is not a greater interest in New-York in the cultivation of scientific swimming. Swimming does not hold the rank among athletic sports in this city that it deserves. In this matter Philadelphia is away ahead of us, and the annual competitions of the National Swimming Association, held at Wayne, arouse great interest. It is undoubtedly true that there are a greater number of good swimmers in and around New-York than in Philadelphia, but that is because the population is larger and the natural advantages for swimmers are greater. But if New-Yorkers ranked swimming as an athletic sport as high as Philadelphians do, we should have hundreds of experts where we now have scores. It is to be hoped that the athletic authorities will give this matter some consideration. Surely no sport is of more value than one which enables men to preserve their own lives and to save those of others.

Just as evidences of reviving business all over the country are extremely annoying to those who believe a high tariff to be the only orthodox foundation for prosperity, so the remarkable decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and consequent disorderly and criminal conduct on Sunday must excite indignation in the people who have been bemoaning the enforcement of the excise law. Yesterday, as on previous Mondays since the new régime began, the Police Magistrates had little to do except to wonder what they were in court for. At Jefferson Market it was "the lightest day ever known," a fact which it will be difficult to prevent from claiming relationship with the other fact that the day before was the "driest" ever known. The Tenderloin Precinct, where in olden times the crop of misdemeanants never failed, did not contribute a single prisoner. The Eighth Precinct was equally barren, and reports almost as significant came from other parts of the city. This is truly depressing for the foes of "oppression" and the friends of "statesmanship" of the Schieren brand. They will not dare to lament the prevalence of good order; they will not be able to deny it. Like the calamity howlers, they find that the course of events has entered into a manifest conspiracy to support the opposite side.

A writer in The Baltimore Herald has discovered what he regards as proof that Gen. Grant and Jefferson Davis were relatives. A rumor to that effect, he says, was current in the West during the rebellion, but he had always regarded it as unfounded until a few days ago, when, in examining some old family records, he found convincing evidence that the two men were descendants, on the mother's side in each case, of a common ancestor. Hannah Grant, wife of Jesse Root Grant, the General's father, was a Simpson. Her father, John Simpson, was a farmer who, before he removed to Ohio, lived in Montgomery County, Penn., twenty miles from Philadelphia. His father, in turn, was William Simpson, who is supposed to have come to this country from the North of Ireland between 1748 and 1750. He settled in Bucks County, Penn., on land bought of John Penn, and later served in the Continental Army. He died in 1816. He had another son besides John and two daughters, one of whom, Ann, married John Davis. Their son, Samuel, was the father of Jefferson Davis. Thus the Confederate President and the Union General had the same great-grandfather, a man of some note and himself a soldier. It would be curious, if possible, to discover how and why the Revolutionary spirit of William Simpson, transmitted through a son on the one side and a daughter on the other, took such strangely different directions and came together at last in a deadly conflict in which the grandson of John Simpson defeated the grandson of Ann Simpson.

It must be that the bicycle habit is spreading rapidly among our farming population. Unless this is true, what possible explanation can be given of the curious fact that in all the bicycle papers there have appeared of late advertisements of a mysterious something or other which the inventor calls "calf-developers"? Just what they are, whether mechanical contrivances to shelter young stock during inclement weather, or foods, liquid or solid, to advance growth faster than the old-fashioned sustenance upon which calves have hitherto depended, is not made clear in the advertisements. That, however, is of small moment. What better deserves comment is the evident belief, on the advertiser's part, that farmers take and read journals devoted to the interests of what not long ago was regarded simply as an urban sport. It is most pleasant and encouraging to learn this, for intelligent amusement is what has been too much, if not altogether, neglected in the rural districts, and to the lack of it more than to anything else was due the abandonment of the country for overcrowded cities by many a farmer's son, and the insanity or premature death of many a farmer's wife. Why the advertisement to which reference has been made talks about knickerbockers and bloomers in the same sentence with the "calf-developer" is very difficult to understand. An experienced bicyclist to whom the matter was presented seemed disposed to laugh, as though it were one of no importance. He even made some wholly irrelevant remarks about ballet girls and dancing masters, but, as he was a man who had not been off an asphalt pavement for years, nothing better than frivolity could be expected of him.

A Valuable Present to Bismarck.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A valuable present for Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday, offered by the German gymnastic clubs, has only just arrived at Friedrichsruh. It is a carved oak panel, a yard square, bearing in the centre the gymnasts' cross in gold, on a red and white background. Under it, on a silver plate, are engraved the words, "The unity of Germany was the dream of my awakening life, the sunrise of my youth, the sunlight of my manhood, and it is now the evening star which beckons me to eternal rest." Below the inscription a silver-gilt wreath incloses the dedication: "To the Creator of German Unity and of our Fatherland, in deep gratitude, from the German Gymnastic Societies." Prince Bismarck, in sending a letter of thanks to the representatives of the societies, regrets that his state of health prevents him this year from receiving the donors in person, but hopes for better luck next year!

Faithful to His Vow.

From The Baltimore American, Aug. 24.

Michael Bocchino last night celebrated his recovery from a serious illness twenty-eight years ago. He made a vow to the Virgin Mary to observe Aug. 23 of each year as a holiday if he recovered from his illness. Upon the altar which he had erected near his home, Fifth and Bank Streets, Highlandtown, he therefore celebrated the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. A large crowd of people was present to witness the event. They saw the statue of the Virgin taken from the altar by a girl robed in white, and then carried at the head of a procession through the streets of the suburb. The line was formed with two boys carrying banners at the head, then a band, and finally a large number of children. The statue was replaced when the procession returned to the starting point. After that a display of fireworks was made, a sheep was raffled off at 25 cents a chance, and the festivities were at an end.

READJUSTMENT OF INSURANCE RATES

Large Losses by Fire in Vermont That Prompt an Increase.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

As a matter of fact, new insurance rates have not been promulgated in Vermont. Insurance men are now engaged in re-rating risks in various parts of the State, the work in Burlington having just been completed, and it is expected that the new rates will not be promulgated for several weeks yet. Moreover, there will not be a general increase in rates throughout Vermont, inasmuch as some rates will be lower than before. In Burlington, for instance, it is believed that the average rate on buildings will be lower than under the previous rating, owing to the establishment of a paid Fire Department, which placed Burlington in Class A of cities, and prevented a general increase in rating of 15 per cent. The rates on business and mercantile risks will run from 45 cents to $3 per hundred for one year, according to location, construction, surroundings, and conditions, while manufacturing plants will pay $3 and $4 per hundred, and some steam mills as high as $8.

That property owners will be greatly dissatisfied with the new rates in some instances goes without saying. While it may be unfair to take premiums so long as there are few fires and then greatly increase rates or withdraw from the field entirely, there is no way to compel insurance companies to continue business at a loss, even if people were so disposed, and property holders will be compelled to take insurance at the new rates or go without it.

The influences that have lead to this readjustment of insurance business in Vermont are well summarized by L. S. Hayes, the well-known insurance man of Bellows Falls. According to his tables for the past four or five years there has been an average annual loss of $1,000,000 by fire in Vermont. This has caused the rates of insurance to be steadily advanced, and many companies have withdrawn their agencies. The destruction by fire thus far in 1895 is wholly unprecedented. The aggregate loss resulting from eighteen fires is $920,000. The largest fires were at St. Albans, $400,000; Burlington, $250,000; Swanton, $50,000; St. Johnsbury, two of $25,000 each; Putney, $35,000; Rutland, $30,000. In addition to these fires there have been over 100 more, swelling the total loss beyond the million mark.

According to the report of the Insurance Commissioners, the losses incurred in 1894 equaled nearly 94 per cent. of the total premiums received, leaving a margin of only a trifle over 6 per cent. on the aggregate business for expenses, taxes, and profits. Of the forty-five companies of other States and countries doing business in Vermont, twenty suffered losses in excess of total premiums received. In one instance the percentage of loss to premiums received was 170.5, while the greatest is shown by a company that collected premiums amounting to $2,769, and suffered losses amounting to $16,000. When it is remembered that 35 per cent. of the premium receipts is considered a fair average for expenses, it will be readily seen that Vermont underwriting, as a whole, has been far from profitable.

But, even with the prospect of increased premiums, half a dozen fire insurance companies have withdrawn from Vermont since Jan. 1 last. Other companies may retire, but it is not expected that there will be any marked hegira of insurance companies from Vermont after this time.

What legislation will be passed at the next session of the Vermont Legislature is, of course, uncertain, but it is predicted that a number of charters will be sought to enable mutual companies to take advantage of the favorable opportunity for the organization of such companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Der Obersteiger" at Terrace Garden.

"Der Obersteiger," Carl Zeller's charming operetta, which opened so auspiciously the Summer season at Terrace Garden, was successfully repeated by the Conried-Ferenczy company last evening. The audience was large and appreciative. The "Sei Nicht Bös'" solo, which is now being sung by all the farce-comedy companies in the country, was received with cheers. The occasion was a triumph for Miss Carla Englaender, who gets a benefit on Friday evening next. She was recalled again and again, as also was Ferdinand Schuetz, the tenor of the Conried-Ferenczy organization. The performance, on the whole, was more satisfactory than on the former production.

Notes of the Stage.

—Proctor's Theatre.—At Proctor's continuous performance theatre a very strong vaudeville bill is presented this week. The stars are headed by Maggie Cline, of whom the public never seems to weary, and among the others who contribute to the entertainment are James F. Hoey, Watson and Hutchings, Ward and Curran, Adolf Potter, as the rat charmer of Hamelin; the Dillon brothers, McLean and Hall, who black their faces before the audience; Lillian Green, the Darling sisters, Silence Vyse, and the popular woman's orchestra.

—Koster & Bial's.—Nine new specialty stars appeared at Koster & Bial's roof garden last night, and each made a genuine hit with the large audience. They were Smith and Campbell, Tom and Lillie English, Carr and Jordan, Joe Hardman, Lottie West Symons, the Misses Sherwood and Moore, Layman, the mimic; Hafford and Mantell, and Bryan and Saville. All their acts were acceptable to those in attendance, and, in addition to them, a number of the old favorites of the house appeared in the programme.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—A large audience gathered at the Madison Square Garden last night and gave ample evidence of great satisfaction with the bill offered it. Among the artists who contributed to the entertainment were Fritz Young and Miss Sells, acrobats; Haines and Pettingill, Lottie Gilson, Elise and Loyis Sartori, Cushman and Holcombe, Press Eldridge, Mamie Conway, O'Brien and Buckley, Fields and Lewis in up-to-date parodies, and the Forest City Quartet.

—Eden Musée.—The changes just made in the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée are an improvement on the original and were greatly appreciated by those who visited the house yesterday. The grand concerts by the excellent band form an admirable entertainment such as is to be found nowhere else in the city at present. The audience yesterday was greatly pleased with the performance, which will be repeated every day this week.

—Casino Roof Garden.—A very entertaining bill was presented at the Casino Roof Garden before a large audience last night. Among the new performers were the four Gardners, Len Ross, the male Melba; Hayes and Post, Elsie Irving, the "ideal Trilby"; Sanford and Lee, the Teuton and the Celt; the Fougeres, Julia Lee, Anna Suits, O'Neill and Southerland, and the Leigh sisters, in their Trilby dance.

—Union Square Theatre.—The Rossows are still the leading attraction at the Union Square continuous performance, but this is the last week of their engagement. Among the other popular stars to be seen in this house are Samuel Bernard, the Dutch comedian, and Patrick Reilley, the Irish comedian. The bill is a very strong one, and was greeted with great applause at the performance yesterday.

The Canadian Forests.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

Ex-United States Senator Warner Miller of New-York talked with me for a few moments shortly after his arrival here. The Senator and Mrs. Miller have just returned from an extensive trip through Canada. "Our trip," he said, "was a thoroughly delightful one. With us were Gen. and Mrs. Horatio Alger, and a number of gentlemen who, like the General and myself, are largely interested in timber lands through the north of Canada. The Canadian forests seem almost limitless, and the spruce, from which, by the way, a very great amount of the paper used in the States is made, is of especial value to those who, like myself, are engaged in the paper business. We traveled from the Thousand Islands down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and northward into the wild country beyond that city. Then we visited Quebec, and up the Saguenay River I enjoyed the novel experience of traveling in a canoe with two Indian guides. We visited Lake St. John, and I was greatly surprised to find in that rugged country a thriving farming population. At Quebec we chartered a small steamer and journeyed down the St. Lawrence and up the Gulf of St. Lawrence almost to Labrador. The timber supply in this sparsely settled section of North Canada seems practically inexhaustible, and vast tracts are being secured by lumber merchants from the States, for valuable lumber in the United States, particularly in the East, is growing scarce.

"Canada is a great country. There the tourist may live in at least three phases of world development. Montreal typifies the bustle and progress of the nineteenth century; Quebec, quaint antiquity, and the Saguenay River country primeval grandeur and wilderness."

The Incredible Happens.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The news of Librarian Spofford's shortage fell upon the people with a shock such as might have been occasioned by the discovery of a mistake in the multiplication table.

NO "TURNING DOWN" THIS YEAR

All Democrats Must Be Represented at Syracuse.

From The Rochester Union.

All that is necessary to secure admission of a fair proportionate representation in the Democratic State Convention of good Democrats in State and National politics who are outside the regular Democratic local organizations of their localities—and they are confined to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn—is for the delegates to the convention sent by the Democracy of the rest of the State to insist upon it from the moment they arrive at Syracuse until it is done. They should not consider for a moment any other proposition. The regular organizations of Tammany Hall and Hugh McLaughlin will, of course, with the old-time bluster and all the assurance of which they are capable, demand and insist upon exclusive admission, upon the ground of regularity—not for the benefit of the party in this State, about which they care little or nothing, save as it serves them locally, but for their own benefit in New-York and Brooklyn. When they find that the up-the-State delegates are determined that all State and National Democrats in New-York and Brooklyn shall be represented in State Convention regardless of their local divisions, they will yield at once as gracefully as Capt. Scott's coon came down, withdraw a third or a quarter or whatever fraction of the delegates may be agreed upon, let the others fill the vacancies, and so fix up the list before entering and without troubling the convention—as has been done before. Decision and firmness on the part of the up-the-State delegates will settle the whole matter without a particle of trouble.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

There is no reason why there should be any difference on State issues, providing the machine does not pursue the bullhead policy which has resulted in party overthrow in the past. Certainly the lesson of the last two years ought to count for something. The importance of the State election this Fall ought especially to emphasize the folly of permitting local contentions to endanger the success of the State ticket. Perhaps it will be impossible for the two branches of the party in this county to agree on local nominees, but that is no reason why there should not be unity of purpose in the State campaign, providing an enlightened policy of recognition prevail at Syracuse. On State issues, and particularly in the election of candidates to the Legislature, we would like to see hearty co-operation among all Democrats in Kings County, no matter how much they may squabble over the local candidates, and this condition of affairs can easily be brought about if the State machine is prepared to abandon the truculent "grab-all" tactics which have characterized its attitude in recent conventions. It is very certain that Democrats outside of New-York and Brooklyn will perceive little inducement to enter the campaign with energy and enthusiasm if at the outset they witness factional strife concerning State affairs in the Democratic strongholds of New-York and Kings. Should such a condition of affairs exist, they could hardly be blamed for staying at home on election day in a spirit of rejection, permitting the contest to go by the board. Therefore, we repeat that every effort should be made to bring about unity of action on State issues. That unity can presumably be obtained, not, of course, by expecting the independents to adopt any policy which would look like the abandonment of the principles of their own organization, but by granting them that recognition in the State Convention to which they believe themselves justly entitled.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

What it behooves the Democrats in State Convention to do is not doubtful. Unless they are prepared to allow the Tammany men to carry the general party organization to destruction they will grant representation to the independents. If the leaders of Tammany are well advised they will not insist upon an exclusive right to speak for New-York City, but, on the contrary, will appoint a conference committee to arrange in an amicable manner for a division of the seats. That it would benefit Tammany to be accepted as the only Democratic organization in the city is far from being a self-evident proposition. In addition to dooming the State ticket to defeat, the result would probably be another disastrous campaign in the city. There is no evidence that the people of New-York are prepared to redeliver themselves into the arms of an unchanged and unfrecked Tammany. On the contrary, there are many reasons for believing that they are resolved to do nothing of the sort. The memory of the abuses which led to the revolt of last year is much too fresh to admit of any such step.

What we say here of Tammany and the "State" Democracy applies in principle to the Brooklyn situation. Here, as across the river, the independents are resolved to hold primaries of their own, and will send contestants to Syracuse unless an amicable arrangement is effected by conference. This, as The Citizen has had frequent occasion to explain to the regulars, is a fixed fact in the local problem. We are also convinced that, just as it is really in the interest of Tammany to have representation granted to the independents of New-York, so it is in the interest of the local regulars to have a good understanding arrived at with the Shepardites.

From The Kingston Leader.

It appears that some of the best Democratic authorities are united in favor of a liberal policy toward minority organizations of Democrats in the interest of complete harmony at the polls. There will be no dearth of Democratic ballots when the returns come in at the November election.

HIGH-WATER MARK OF A FLOOD REMOVED

Baltimore Found It an Unprofitable Reminder of Loss.

From The Baltimore American.

The inscription and flood line on the stone in front of the Mary

INTERVIEW WITH WALLER

Eustis and Alexander of the Embassy Call at Clairvaux.

PRISONER'S HEALTH IS IMPROVED

He Tells His View of the Court-Martial That Condemned Him and Asks for a Table and a Chair.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Newton B. Eustis, son of the American Ambassador and Second Secretary, and Mr. Alexander, counsel of the embassy, returned to-day from Clairvaux, whither they went to see John L. Waller, American ex-Consul to Madagascar, who was sentenced by a court-martial to a long term of imprisonment on conviction of having informed the Hovas, with whom the French are at war, of the movements of the French.

They were allowed to converse with Waller practically alone. The rules of the prison provide that no prisoner shall see any visitors except in the presence of an official. In this case, however, though the rule was technically obeyed, the Governor remained in the room next to that in which Mr. Eustis and Mr. Alexander saw Waller. The door between the rooms was left open, but practically the conversation was private.

Waller's health has improved since his arrival in France as a prisoner from Madagascar. He was suffering upon his arrival from the effects of the fever that prevails in Madagascar. He seemed to be greatly cheered by the visit of Messrs. Eustis and Alexander, and by their assurance that the United States Government would inquire thoroughly into his case.

When asked whether he had any complaint to make regarding his treatment in prison, Waller replied: "No; but I would like to have a chair and a table." This, however, according to the rules governing prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, is not allowed.

The American embassy will apply at the Foreign Office for the relaxation of the rule in Waller's case, in order that he may be supplied with a table and a chair.

Waller occupies a wainscoted cell that is reserved for political prisoners. He is allowed an invalid's diet—that is, whatever he requests in the way of meats or vegetables is furnished to him.

He gave to Messrs. Eustis and Alexander a full account of the events which led to his arrest, and also the details of the proceedings of the court-martial which convicted and sentenced him. This statement has been transmitted to the State Department at Washington.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that it regards the difficulty arising from the ridiculously severe sentence imposed on Mr. Waller as somewhat grave, if it is a symptom of the condition of French feeling, but the paper adds that it is of the opinion that it will certainly admit of an amicable settlement. Continuing, it says:

"The French have constantly shown that they are willing to admit an error of temper when it can be proved against them. There is a certain irony in the mischance which has now embroiled them with a power so absolutely indifferent to the Madagascar question as the United States. They are morbidly sensitive regarding treasons, plots, and stratagems. They must have gone far out of their way to fix on a quarrel with an American Consul. Their misfortune is that these things are done, not by statesmen, but by soldiery."

OTHER VIEW OF CASTINE AFFAIR.

Americans Disregarded an Order of the Naval Station About Landing.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Le Temps asserts, contrary to the statement made by Commander Perry of the American gunboat Castine, concerning the attempt of French officials to prevent some of the Castine's officers from landing at Tamatave, Madagascar, that the officers were already ashore when the doctor and Harbormaster boarded the warship to examine her papers.

Although an order of the commander of the naval station forbids landing without authority from him, some of the customs officers disregarded the order. The paper adds that the officials who opposed the landing of the Americans were only obeying this order.

THE ADVANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Andriba Captured by the French with Loss of One Malagassy.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Gen. Duchesne, the commander of the French forces operating in Madagascar, has informed the War Office, under date of Aug. 22, that the French have captured Andriba almost without a fight. His dispatch says:

"We opened the attack yesterday. The enemy became demoralized by our artillery fire and quickly evacuated six fortified positions. We captured seven guns. The only losses sustained were the killing of one Malagassy sharpshooter and the wounding of an artilleryman."

QUEST FOR ROTHSCHILD'S FOE.

A Man Arrested at Cantal on the Suspicion of a Postmistress.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In pursuance of advices from Paris the Scotland Yard detectives have made a search of several foreign clubs known to be haunts of Anarchists in the Soho district of this city, in the endeavor to find some clue to the sender of the infernal machine to Baron de Rothschild Saturday afternoon. No arrests were made.

A dispatch from Paris to a news agency says that a man, whose name is not given, was arrested at Vie-sur-Cère, near the town of Cantal, in the province of that name, to-day, the local postmistress having alleged that he had posted at her office a letter addressed in handwriting similar to the superscription on the parcel containing the explosive which wounded Baron de Rothschild's secretary.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Thirty Anarchists, who were arrested on suspicion in connection with the infernal machine by the explosion of which M. Jacobsky, the confidential clerk of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, was badly injured on Saturday, were released this morning for want of evidence. There is as yet no clue to the origin of the machine, but it is believed to be the work of an individual Anarchist rather than that of an organized band.

The name of the man arrested at Vie-sur-Cère is Bort. The police have no evidence to connect him with the outrage.

There are sometimes 366 saints in the calendar, but there are never more than thirty Anarchists on the blotters of the Paris police stations. When Vaillant threw his bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, thirty Anarchists were arrested; when Ravachol murdered an old woman for her money, thirty Anarchists were arrested; when Laurent Tailhade said, "Qu'importent les victimes si le geste est beau?" and went to Foyot's times si le geste est beau?" and went to Foyot's eating house, was blown off his chair at the window by a bomb concealed in a flowerpot, and was almost destroyed, thirty Anarchists were arrested. There was a messenger from Thermopylae, there was one man who escaped from the garrison in the Alamo mission building, Deucalion and Pyrrha floated in a wooden chest on the deluge sent by Zeus—there are thirty Anarachists everlastingly. Thirty Anarchists were arrested Sunday for the attempt to kill Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, which maimed Jacobsky; thirty Anarchists were released yesterday for lack of evidence. Thirty? the statistician will ask. Was not Alexandre Cohen, one of the phalanx who translated Hauptmann's "Einsame Seelen," convicted in December, 1893, of writing insulting things about the Franco-Russian alliance, and expelled? Does not this expulsion diminish the thirty by one? No! Alexandre Cohen has returned to Paris—to stand trial, the police say; to make the police blotters accurate, those who are in the secret of the comedy know. A mighty immutable body is the Paris police!

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN MARKET.

Most Striking Figures from Great Britain and Changes Elsewhere.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The annual international grain market opened to-day. The official estimates of the crops given in percentages are as yet rather incomplete. The most striking changes are found in Great Britain, whose wheat estimates are 37 per cent.; barley, 30 per cent., and oats, 25 per cent. worse than they were in 1894.

France shows a decrease of 22 per cent. in wheat and 20 per cent. in rye and oats. Austria-Hungary is reported rather better in respect of wheat, but decidedly lower in rye. In Hungary barley is lower, but oats throughout the empire are better than in 1894.

Bavaria shows a decrease of 35 per cent. in wheat, 40 per cent. in rye, 50 per cent. in barley, and 45 per cent. in oats. In India the wheat crop is 6,278,000 tons, against 6,925,000 tons in 1894.

The United States shows 390,000,000 bushels of wheat, 21,500,000 bushels of rye, and 2,427,000,000 bushels of corn. Canadian wheat shows 62,000,000 bushels, against 53,000,000 bushels in 1894.

THREE WARSHIPS OFF MITYLENE.

Shakir Pasha Hastily Departs for His Reforming of Armenia.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Shakir Pasha, First Aide de-Camp to the Sultan, who in June last was appointed Imperial Commissioner in connection with the reforms in Armenia, started in great haste on Sunday by a special steamer for the scene of his duties.

Three British warships have been reported off Mitylene. Their approach explains Shakir Pasha's hasty departure. It is urged in influential quarters in Constantinople that the Dardanelles ought to be forced without hesitation, or otherwise British prestige in the East will be seriously endangered.

The presence of a fleet will alone convince the Sultan that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, is serious in his insistence for reforms in Armenia.

SPAIN'S SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

In a Fight Which Lasted Two Hours There Were Two Men Killed.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Remedios states that a body of Government troops and volunteers had an engagement at Sitio Bonito with the rebel bands commanded by Pedro Diaz, Fernando Fernandez, and Carrillo.

The fight lasted two hours. The rebels lost two killed and several wounded. The Government loss was two wounded.

A dispatch from Manzanillo says it is reported that a rebel band attacked the village of Niquero Aug. 21 and were repulsed with a loss of many killed and wounded. The Government loss was one killed and one wounded.

SPAIN'S SEPTEMBER SOLDIERS.

Reiterated Rumor that Gen. Martinez Campos Threatens to Resign.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Ninety thousand soldiers will be summoned in September to serve with the colors

The Dia asserts that the Government has abandoned its intention to send 25,000 soldiers to Cuba in October.

The paper also says that Gen. Martinez Campos has declared that he will resign if the Spanish Government insists upon the appointment of a Lieutenant General in Cuba.

BRITAIN'S NAVY ESTIMATES.

Increase in Number of Men and Appropriations for Ships.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The navy estimates which were prepared by the late Liberal Government and adopted by the present Ministry have just been issued. They have been subjected to slight alterations, but in the main the details are the same as originally formulated.

The number of men provided for is 88,850, which is an increase of 5,450 over the estimate of last year. Besides the expenditures under the provisions of the Naval Defense act, it is proposed to lay out £5,393,642 on the construction of ships and £730,000 on armaments.

Western Australia's Governor Resigns.

PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 26.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, Governor of this colony, has resigned.

Sir William C. F. Robinson entered the service in 1855, was President of Montserrat in 1862, Administrator of the Government of Dominica in 1865, Governor of Falkland Islands in 1866, Governor of Prince Edward Island in 1870, Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in 1874, Governor of Western Australia in 1874, and again in 1880, Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1877, a Special Commissioner to the King of Siam in 1878, Governor of South Australia in 1882, Acting Governor of Victoria in 1889, and again Governor of Western Australia in 1890, until the present time.

Archduke Franz More Gravely Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News says that the condition of Archduke Franz, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, and heir presumptive to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, who is at a hotel at Meudel, in the Tyrol, is worse. Pulmonary catarrh in a serious form has developed and affects both lungs.

Trade Unions' Delegates in Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Messrs. Gompers and Maguire, the American delegates to the trades union congress, are busy attending meetings of trade unionists prior to the opening of the congress. During this week they will visit Liverpool, Manchester, and Dublin, making addresses in each place.

Papal Epistle to Munich Congress.

MUNICH, Aug. 26.—At to-day's session of the Catholic Congress here a letter from the Pope was read urging that attention be paid to the education of the young, to the promotion of workmen's societies, and to the guidance of the press circulating beneficial literature.

Felix Faure Entertains Americans.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—President Faure, at his residence in this city, gave a reception today to Admiral Kirkland of the United States Navy, a number of officers of the United States steamship San Francisco, which is now in this harbor, and Mr. Chancellor, the American Consul.

Peace in Brazil Is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro saying that an agreement has been signed by the Federal Government of Brazil and the Rio Grande Revolutionists.

Eminent Professors in London.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—President Brumbraugh of Juniata College, accompanied by Prof. Brooks, has arrived here. They will shortly begin a tour of the British educational establishments.

Francis Joseph to Visit Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Emperor Francis Joseph will attend the approaching manoeuvres of the German Army. He will not pass through Berlin, but will take the route by way of Breslau.

Protest Against Sedan Celebration.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Socialists have convened six mass meetings for Sedan Day to protest against the celebrations in honor of German war victories.

Papal Mediation Requested in Haiti.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The Presidents of Haiti and San Domingo have asked for Papal mediation to regulate the delimitations of those two countries.

Five Men Drowned from a Yawl.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Five men were drowned by the capsizing of a yawl at Skegness, on the east coast of England, today.

Richard Croker Will Return Soon.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Richard Croker is arranging to make a short visit to New-York. He will start a few weeks hence.

Cholera Imported into Galicia.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—It is semi-officially stated that cholera has been imported into Galicia from Russian Poland, where it is widely prevalent.

KU-CHENG RIOTERS KILLED

Four Leaders of the Attack on the Missionaries Punished.

PEKIN PROTECTS BRITISH CONSUL

Olympia Joins the American Fleet, Which Will Be Formidable if Aggressive Measures Are Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says advices have been received there from Chengtu that the Viceroy has already caused the execution of four of the leaders of the attack recently made by natives upon the Christian mission at Ku-Cheng.

George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said in the House of Commons today that the report that the troops sent to escort the British Consul to Ku-Cheng had plundered the Christian mission at that place was not confirmed by the Consul himself. The Foreign Office, he said, had heard nothing in regard to any misconduct on the part of the escort.

The Government, however, upon learning that the Chinese authorities at Ku-Cheng objected to the presence of the British Consul at the inquiry into the outrages, had sent a protest to the Pekin Government, which had immediately telegraphed orders that the Consul should be shown every possible facility to enable him to watch the examinations.

AMERICAN FLEET IN CHINA.

Formidable Protection Prepared for Citizens and Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—If the outrages in China against foreign missionaries continue, and it becomes necessary to invoke the aid of the naval power in those waters to protect Americans, the United States will be capable of landing a larger body of sailors and marines than any other nation, with the possible exception of Great Britain. The fleet on the station under command of Admiral Carpenter, is the most formidable the navy has had there since the disappearance of the old wooden vessels, when it was no uncommon occurrence to have as many ships stationed in Chinese waters as the navy now has on both the Pacific and South Atlantic stations combined.

Secretary Herbert recognized early in his administration the importance of greatly strengthening this station, in view of the disturbances then going on and the possibility of the Chinese-Japanese war, and since then the station has been gradually increased until it is now represented by nine war ships, all of which belong to the new navy, except the old Monocacy, too old and decrepit to get home from some of the small rivers upon which she has been performing all kinds of duties for years.

There has been more activity for the squadron under Admiral Carpenter than has fallen to any of the other four. Since war was declared with Japan, the vessels under his command have been almost constantly on the move, guarding some point believed to be threatened by the Chinese, and where numbers of Americans were, or else looking after the hundreds of missionaries who for months have disregarded the suggestions, not only of Minister Denby, the naval officers, and Chinese officials, to remove to some of the treaty ports, where adequate protection could be given them, but have remained in the interior, where a number have narrowly escaped being murdered.

Contrary to the general practice of the station, the fleet has been practically within the borders of Chinese territory the greater part of its cruise on the station, and, except for docking and repairing purposes, has seldom visited Japan, which, for years has been used as its headquarters on account of the pleasant surroundings and availability of the navy yards for construction work. This year's policy of the Treasury Department to undertake the seal patrol without the assistance of the navy, prevented the withdrawals from the station such as were made last season, when four ships were ordered to Alaska to join the cutters and other vessels of the patrol.

So far the squadron under Carpenter has been kept intact, and will remain so until there is pressing necessity for some of the vessels in other parts of the world. Within three weeks the station will have a new flagship in the cruiser Olympia, which goes out to relieve the Baltimore, in order that the latter may return home after over two years' absence. The Olympia will prove to be the most formidable vessel of her class in Chinese waters, and as a flagship will be unequaled. Her great speed, coal carrying capacity, and consequent radius of action will make her the most valuable ship for the duty she has had in China.

Her complement of men will also exceed that of the Baltimore, so that should there be occasion for a landing party from the American fleet, the Government will be able to throw at any one point in a short time upward of 1,000 men, armed and well equipped for any service. Next in point of tonnage and equipment to the new flagship is the Charleston, whose chase of the Itata some years ago made her famous. Besides there are the Detroit and Machias, both large vessels carrying about 300 men and marines each, and mounting a good sized secondary battery; the two gunboats Yorktown and Concord, and the little Petrel, besides the old Monocacy, all well-equipped vessels, and carrying large complements of men.

While it is not anticipated that there will be any necessity at present for the sailors and marines to be ordered ashore to look after the missions, it is not intended by the Administration to weaken the fleet by withdrawals of vessels, and all ships now on the station have been directed to remain in Chinese waters and hold themselves ready for directions from Minister Denby. The Minister's course in the last few days has encouraged the officials of the State Department to believe that the situation in China has improved and that, at least for the present, no serious danger threatens the Americans.

Both the Minister and Admiral, however, have received instructions to use the greatest precautions to prevent damage to the mission property, and at the least sign of an outbreak to use the naval force to give full protection to citizens of the United States.

NEW NAVAL PORTS OF JAPAN.

A Squadron to Cruise in European and American Waters.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it is reported that Japan intends to construct naval ports at Ominato, in Aenori, and Yeiko Bay, in the Loochoo Islands.

It is stated that the Mikado meditates sending a squadron of the best Japanese warships on a cruise in European and American waters.

Japan's Finance Minister Resigns.

TOKIO, Aug. 26.—Count Matsugaba, Minister of Finance, has resigned his portfolio. He had held the post for only a short time.

Three Mont Blanc Climbers Killed.

BERNE, Aug. 26.—Dr. Schnurdreher of Prague, and two guides, fell over a precipice while ascending Mont Blanc, and all three were killed.

"Stool Pigeons" Not League Members.

At the meeting of the City Magistrates, Jefferson Market Court last evening, a communication was received from A. W. Abbott, Secretary of the City Vigilance League, denying that the four young "stool pigeons" who figured as witnesses in excise cases in the Essex Market Court on Aug. 20 were members of the league. Mr. Abbott wrote that the league did not approve of the use of young men, and said that no one who was not of age could be a member of the league.

Magistrate Wentworth was appointed a committee of one to wait on the Commissioner of Public Works and see about paving the streets about the Harlem, Jefferson Market, and Essex Market Courts with asphalt.

An Unidentified Suicide.

A respectably dressed man of middle age, who had the appearance of a mechanic of the better class, shot and instantly killed himself last night in a saloon at 248 Third Avenue.

Latest Arrivals.

The new freight SS Georgic, Capt. Smith, of the White Star Line, from Liverpool Aug. 16, was reported south of Fire Island at 11:15 P .M.

BURGLARS HAD USED CHLOROFORM

John H. Buswell's Apartments Robbed of $500 Worth of Property—Made Dizzy by the Drug.

John H. Buswell, clerk in the Department of Street Cleaning, who lives on the fourth floor of a flathouse at 223 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was robbed of $500 worth of clothing and jewelry early on Friday morning last. The robbers used chloroform, and Mr. Buswell was awakened by the effects of the drug, but too late to catch the invaders.

Mr. Buswell had returned with his son Eben F., on the Wednesday before the robbery from Marblehead Neck, Mass., where he had been spending his vacation with his family. His wife remained in Massachusetts. She had the most valuable of her jewelry with her.

Mr. Buswell retired at 11 o'clock on the night of the robbery, and was wakened at midnight by hearing a noise in the hall. He got up, and, after lighting the gas, went over the flat. He could find nothing wrong, and retired, only to be roused an hour later by the same noise.

Mr. Buswell's bed was in the rear parlor and was separated from the door leading to the stairway by one partition. He lighted the gas again and examined the doors and windows, and then, convinced that the noise was only imaginary, retired and fell asleep quickly.

Mr. Buswell was again awakened at 4:30 o'clock by a feeling of suffocation, and when he tried to get up was so dizzy that he could not stand. He called his son, whose room was separated from his by a small dressing apartment, but could not waken him. In a few moments Mr. Buswell succeeded in finding the matches and started to go to the hallway through the dressing room. At the door he stumbled against some hard object and was thrown his full length upon the floor. The noise awakened young Buswell, who went to his father's assistance. When the gas was lighted the repeated noises were explained. The outer door of the hall stood open several feet.

The bureau drawer had been forced, and the floor of the dressing room was strewn with boxes and smaller articles which the burglars had either dropped in their hurry, or thought worthless. The upper bureau drawer lay on the floor. It was that which had caused Mr. Buswell's fall.

Several jewel boxes which had contained bracelets, rings, and pins, lay beside it empty. The two clothes presses containing Mr. and Mrs. Buswell's clothes had been forced. Four dresses belonging to Mrs. Buswell, and Mr. Buswell's wardrobe, except a suit hanging by the bed, had been taken. A purse containing $40 and a number of private and official papers was also missing. A towel which had been soaked in chloroform was found in the room.

SHEARS MADE A MORTAL WOUND

Struck Young Goldman, Who Had Been Working at a Machine.

Oslac Goldman of 50 Christie Street was working Sunday afternoon in his father's tailor shop at 51 Chrystie Street. He was sewing a pair of trousers at a machine. In swinging the trousers around they dragged along a pair of shears, which rested on the edge of the machine, so that they penetrated the boy's left side.

He was carried home, and Dr. Chimovitch of 136 Henry Street was summoned to attend him. The doctor said the wound did not amount to anything, and went away. He was called to the house later in the evening, as the boy's condition had become serious. He again said that the boy was not dangerously injured, but administered some medicine. The boy's parents sent for the doctor the third time, near midnight. He was in Brooklyn, so Dr. Wulf of 142 Henry Street was called in. He likewise expressed the opinion that the patient was not badly hurt. He made two visits.

Then Dr. Levine of 117 East Broadway was called to look at the boy. He advised his immediate removal to the hospital, so laparotomy could be performed, as he believed that the intestines had been punctured.

A policeman was sent for, and he called an ambulance, but before it reached the house the boy had died. His father became frantic with grief over his death. He has been the father of fourteen children, and only three are now living.

The Coroner was notified of the accident, and an autopsy will be made to determine the cause of the boy's death. An investigation may also be made by the Coroner to decide whether Dr. Chimovitch and Dr. Wulf were not guilty of neglect.

SOME WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER.

Data for the Month Gathered from Statistics of Twenty-four Years.

The year 1895 has been decidedly freakish in the Weather Department, so that it is almost impossible to predict exactly what the nature of September is going to be, but a few data compiled from the Weather Bureau records at New-York City for the month of September during the last twenty-four years may at least be of interest in anticipating the limits within which the weather variations may be expected to keep for the coming month.

These data show that the mean, or normal temperature, has been 66°. The warmest September was that of 1881, with an average of 72°; the coldest, that of 1887, with an average of 63°. The highest temperature was 100°, on Sept. 7, 1881; the lowest, 41°, on Sept. 26, 1887. The average date on which first "killing" frost came in Autumn, was Nov. 3. The average precipitation of rain for the month of September was 94 inches.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 6.17 inches, on Sept. 23, 1882. The average number of clear days was 9; partly cloudy, 12; cloudy, 9.

Six Prisoners Escape from Jail.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 26.—Six prisoners, four white men and two negroes, escaped from the jail in this city at 9 o'clock to-night. They had prepared for the attempt by making a rope of a number of blankets. They then removed a bar from a cell on the ground floor and obtained entrance to the yard, scaling the wall by means of a rope, to one end of which was fastened a strong iron hook made from a cell cot. Several of the fugitives are desperate characters. John Mulliken, alias William Frazer, (colored,) is charged with murder. Walter Ashfield and Joe Scully are charged with burglary. Farquahar is a flim-flam expert. George W. Wildams (colored) and Charles Smith are charged with larceny.

Baltimore Tailors Strike.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Six hundred tailors, members of Trousers Makers Union No. 38, went on strike to-day, and all the garment workers of the city may become involved. Saturday night the Contractors' Association met and passed resolutions declaring that the employes of members of the association must quit the union or their jobs. As a result of this action the trousers makers refused to work until the Union is recognized. Other demands are talked of, an increase in wages being one of them.

Praise Columbia's Captain and Crew.

The steamship Columbia, which sailed from New-York on July 6 on a cruise to Norway and the North Cape—a Summer cruise arranged by the Hamburg-American Line every year—successfully completed the journey upon her arrival here last week. During the entire cruise the most favorable weather prevailed, and the passengers have expressed their sense of the complete success of the voyage in a testimonial to Capt. Vogelgesang and crew.

Louis Jetter Killed by a Locomotive.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Louis Jetter, 60 years old, a long-time resident of this place, was instantly killed last night by being struck by a train on the New-Haven Railroad while crossing the tracks. He had attended a picnic in the woods back of this village, and was returning home alone when the accident happened.

George F. Demorest the Major.

Capt. George F. Demorest of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was unanimously elected Major of the regiment at the armory last night in place of Major George E. B. Hart, who recently died.

Major Demorest is a veteran of the regiment, and joined it in 1873. He was discharged in October, 1880, but returned in 1884.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10:55 A. M.—436 West Twenty-third Street; chimney; do damage.

12:36 P. M.—477 Lenox Avenue; H. C. Gronwaldt, groceries; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—85 Hester Street; awning; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—222 Hudson Street; Yee Lee, laundry; damage, $35.

No wonder FLINT suits every taste and pocket with their immense stock at manufacturing prices, 45 West 23d St., near Broadway.—Adv.

FIRST VICTORY FOR QUAY

The Committee Meets Without Chairman Gilkeson.

BOTH SIDES EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

The Administration Forces Claim that Some of Quay's Delegates Will Desert Him at the Last Moment.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—Whether Senator Quay or the leaders arrayed against him will control the Republican organization in the State after next Wednesday remains yet to be determined.

Nothing that has occurred to-day would indicate the result of the bitter factional conflict. Both the Quay and Administration leaders are confident of victory, but it is quite evident that somebody is making estimates that will not hold water.

Several defections from the Quay ranks were reported this afternoon, among those mentioned in this connection being delegates from Erie, Butler, Berks, Indiana, and Allegheny Counties. Of course, the cry of bribery is raised frequently, but the anti-Quay people say it is only now becoming apparent wherein their opponents have been reckoning without the true knowledge of the facts. They declare the fight has been won for the Administration and that no amount of bluffing will change the result. On the other hand, Senator Quay's supporters assert most positively that the victory is theirs and that under no circumstances can they be defeated.

To those who have been quietly observing the manoeuvres to-day there is a haze surrounding the situation which cannot be easily penetrated. Guessing is indulged in by everybody, but there is little or no betting. The "figure men" on Senator Quay's side say he will have from ten to thirty majority, but the Administration calculations reverse these figures in their own favor.

The chief feature of the day's events was the meeting of the State Committee this afternoon. It was called for 3 o'clock, but nearly half an hour elapsed before Secretary Jere B. Rex rapped the meeting to order. He then stated that the committee was assembled pursuant to a request of the majority of the members for the purpose of transacting business. It was first proposed to hold the meeting secretly, but ex-Chairman Thomas V. Cooper moved that an exception be made for the members of the press, and his motion prevailed. Then Mr. Fuller of Fayette offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, B. F. Gilkeson, June 18, 1895, issued a call for the convening of the Republican Convention Aug. 28, 1895, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer and six candidates for Judges of the Superior Court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented," in which call he stated he was "directed by the Republican State Committee to announce" the same; and

Whereas, The State Committee is now convened pursuant to a call of the majority of its members for the transaction of such business as may be necessary preliminary to the convening of the State Convention;

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of L. A. Watres, W. A. Stone, and E. A. Pinchot, be appointed to wait upon Chairman Gilkeson and notify him that the State Committee is now convened, and, a majority of the committee being present, it desires him to preside over its deliberations.

After a short wait, the committee, which now numbered seventy-one members present, received the report of the three gentlemen who had waited on Chairman Gilkeson. The Chairman, Mr. Watres, said they had seen Col. Gilkeson, and presented to him the resolutions of the committee, that he had read it, and replied in these words: "I have not called the State Committee together, and I have no business to lay before it."

This settled the business so far as Chairman Gilkeson was concerned, and immediately a motion was made calling ex-Chairman Thomas V. Cooper to preside. It was unanimously agreed to, and he took the chair. He said:

I thank you for this mark of confidence, and while I am a temporary Chairman, I will always hold myself subject to your directions. [Wild applause.] I had the honor of presiding over the Republican State Committee for a period of eight consecutive years, and there never was a single moment in all, that time that I was not subject to the committee's direction. [Cheers.] Every call to each and every convention clearly stated that fact. In each and every call it was reiterated, and has been stated and reiterated by each and every chairman of the Pennsylvania State Committee, including Col. Gilkeson, since the organization of the Republican Party, and it will be reiterated during its life. [Cheers.]

I find here almost two-thirds of the members of the Republican Committee of Pennsylvania. I am informed by gentlemen present that fully two-thirds of the committee will be represented in this body when the incoming trains arrive. I hope only to preside during the incapacity of Chairman Gilkeson, [wild cheers,] and that when he sees how truly representative this body is, and how great its majority, he will reflect that he ought not to be Chairman of one-third, but of the whole committee.

Gentlemen of the committee, a majority of the members being present, we are now ready for business.

Mr. Seal of Dauphin then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to examine all credentials and hear and report upon all contests at a meeting of the whole committee to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. After amending the resolution striking out the reference to contests and changing the hour for meeting to-morrow to 11 o'clock, it was agreed to. The Chair appointed Lieut. Gov. Lyon, Allegheny; H. K. Boyer, Philadelphia; David H. Thomas, Chester; E. W. Parshall, Warren; J. S. Beacom, Westmoreland; George R. Scull, Somerset; H. Harman, Beaver; J. K. Siegfriend, Schuylkill, and W. H. Andrews, Crawford.

A committee, consisting of John F. Finney, Schuylkill; Albert Millar, Dauphin, and George Speakman, Chester, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the convention hall, and have charge of the distribution of tickets. Then the committee adjourned.

Subsequently the work of examining the credentials was taken up by the sub-committee, and it is understood that the Quay delegates from the First and Fifth Wards of Philadelphia and Wyoming County will be placed on the roll.

Chairman Gilkeson has control of the Opera House, and there will probably be a lively controversy if any attempt is made to dispossess him on Wednesday morning. There is some talk of the Quay men attending the play to-morrow night and remaining in the building until Wednesday in order to retain possession of the hall, as was done at the Democratic State Convention in 1890.

The other incident of the day which created most talk was the taking possession of the room engaged by Gilkeson for State Committe headquarters at the Lochiel Hotel by the members of the committee opposed to him. Gilkeson subsequently opened headquarters in Parlors A and B at the Commonwealth, where Secretary Fetterolf met all visitors. Chairman Gilkeson said the headquarters of the Chairman was wherever he chose to establish it, and declined to discuss the affair.

The large Luzerne County delegation in the interest of Judge Rice for the Superior Court will arrive to-morrow morning.

Ex-Chairman Cooper and Judge Miller of Mercer called on Gov. Hastings two or three times to-day to compromise, it is said, but nothing came of it. There is a story to the effect that the Governor and Judge Miller indulged in a rather peppery exchange of opinion as to the relative dignity of a Governor and Judge engaging in active politics.

There was much excitement among the followers of both factions to-night when it leaked out that an unsuccessful attempt had been made on the part of Senator Quay to compromise. The Quay people positively deny that they tried to effect a compromise, but the other side as earnestly declares that they did. Ex-Collector Thomas Cooper and Judge Samuel H. Miller of Mercer called on Gov. Hastings at the Executive Department this morning, with suggestions of a compromise. The Governor said he had nothing to compromise. They then asked that he urge Chairman Gilkeson to attend the meeting of the State Committee. This the Governor refused to do, claiming that the Colonel was right in staying away from the meeting.

Judge Miller then told the Governor that he (the Governor) could not afford to take part in the contest.

The Governor replied that if the Judge could afford to leave the bench in Mercer County to take part in it, he was unable to see why he should not. And then the delegation returned to report their failure to Senator Quay.

Ex-Collector Cooper and Judge Miller returned to the Executive Mansion later in the morning and renewed their suggestions to compromise. Again Gov. Hastings refused and they left disappointed with their attempt to restore harmony in the party ranks. Mr. Cooper admitted to-night he had called on the Governor, and insisted that it was purely a social call. Gov. Hastings and his friends refused to talk about the conference.

It is said to-night that during the time these gentlemen made their latest call on the Governor, Senator Quay left his quarters, at the Lochiel, and went to the house of a friend near the Capitol, where he remained some time. It seemed a peculiar coincidence that the Senator should be so near the daily pathway of the Governor at that time, and by many it was believed that his call was prearranged so that he might be within easy hailing distance if the Governor should evince a desire to see him.

Friends of the Senator smiled at this suggestion when made to them, but their smiles did not allay any suspicions. When it was recalled that the Senator paid a visit to Martin in Philadelphia without advising any of his lieutenants of the visit or its results, there were renewed nods and winks among those who affect to believe that the Senator is fearful of Wednesday's decision.

The Hastings leaders had a conference at the Executive Mansion to-night. There were present Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, David Martin, Gov. Hastings, "Chris" L. Magee, Senator Flinn, Judge Reeder, and Chairman Gilkeson. They went over the roll of delegates, and found, they said, that they had a majority pledged to their support.

The nomination of the Judges of the Superior Court does not now seem to enter into the contest for the State Chairmanship. The Quay people are giving all their attention to the Chairmanship, and allowing the Judgeships to go by default. The chances are that all the Judges will be renominated. B. J. Haywood of Mercer seems like a sure winner for State Treasurer. He has the pledges of leaders of both factions, and it is doubtful if he could be beaten if the attempt were to be made by either side. Lloyd T. Rohrbach of Sunbury is a candidate for State Treasurer, and has opened headquarters. He may receive a nice complimentary vote in return for his support of Chairman Gilkeson, but nobody believes he will be nominated.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry O. Houghton.

Henry O. Houghton, head of the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., died suddenly at his Summer residence in North Andover, Sunday, of heart disease. He was seventy-eight years old. A son, associated with him in business, and three daughters survive him.

Henry O Houghton was born at Sutton, Vt., April 30, 1823. He learned the printer's trade in the office of The Burlington Free Press. Later he fitted himself for college, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, paying his own way by hard work. He went to Boston at the age of twenty-three and entered the employ of The Boston Evening Traveller, in the triple capacity of typesetter, proofreader, and reporter.

In 1849 he purchased the interest of Mr. Freeman of the firm of Freeman & Bolles, then among the leading printers of Boston, and soon afterward the new firm of Bolles & Houghton began the printing business at Cambridge. In 1852 Mr. Bolles withdrew from the firm, and the title became H. O. Houghton & Co. The business was removed to its present site on the banks of the Charles River, where the Riverside Press assumed its name. The great book press has become famous the world over for the excellence of its typography and presswork.

In 1878 occurred the consolidation of the firms of H. O. Houghton & Co., the proprietors of the Riverside Press; Hurd & Houghton, and James R. Osgood & Co. Through this alliance came privileges covering the works of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and Whipple, to say nothing of others equally valuable. In 1889 the valuable copyrights, plates, and stock of all the numerous miscellaneous publications of Ticknor & Co. were purchased.

The relations of Mr. Houghton with authors have been delightfully intimate and pleasant. He was one of the leading advocates of the international copyright law.

Thomas Grier Nichols.

Thomas Grier Nichols, one of the veteran newspaper men of the Hudson River Valley, died at Low Point yesterday, after a brief illness, from peritonitis. He was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1833. His parents removed to Poughkeepsie when he was an infant. After serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, Mr. Nichols, at the age of twenty, opened the first job printing office established in Poughkeepsie. In May, 1852, with the late John H. Bush, he started The City Press, later styled The Daily Press, which was the first daily paper published in Poughkeepsie, and the first successful one between New-York and Albany. He was assisted in this enterprise by the late Matthew Vassar, Sr., founder of Vassar College, and by the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse. Mr. Nichols sold The Press in 1855 to Albert S. Pease, now of Saratoga. In 1868 he established The Morning News, which gained a large circulation. On account of ill health, he sold this paper to Hegeman and Wilber. The News and The Press were later purchased by J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and merged into one paper, The News-Press.

Having recovered his health, in 1872 Mr. Nichols started The Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier, which he conducted for sixteen years. The Courier is one of the pioneer Sunday papers in New-York State. Several years ago Mr. Nichols's health again broke down, and he sold The Courier to A. G. Tobey, its present proprietor and editor, who had been his assistant from the first issue of the paper. Mr. Nichols had been living in retirement at Low Point since he gave up active work. He was everywhere respected for his courage, impatience of

VALKYRIE'S SAILS BENT

The British Yacht to Have Her First Spin To-day.

VIGILANT MAY TRY HER MERITS

A New Mainsail Hoisted on the Valkyrie—Her Compasses Adjusted, and Then She Anchored in the Horseshoe.

The Valkyrie will be given a trial to-day off Sandy Hook. Capt. Cranfield expects to get under way at 10 o'clock, if the weather is fine. If it is wet then the sails will not be uncovered. The Vigilant will also go out for a sail to-morrow morning, and it is not at all unlikely that the two yachts will have a brush, and, as one expert put it, "the fate of the America's Cup may be decided then."

It was expected that the Valkyrie would try her sails yesterday, but there were so many things to be done that it was late in the afternoon before the yacht was ready and then it was decided to wait until to-day. The yacht anchored for the night in the Horseshoe, about half way between the Government Dock and Camp Low. A buoy was put down for her on Sunday by the tug Pulver, and this will be her permanent moorings until after the cup races.

The yacht was all ready to be floated out of the basin at sunrise yesterday morning, but it was after 7 o'clock before the water was let into the basin. At 9 o'clock the yacht was floating. Soon afterward the gates were opened, and at 10:30 she was warped out of the basin and made fast to the City of Bridgeport. In the meantime, the crew had been busy clearing her deck, and as soon as she was out of the basin they swabbed down the deck. The gaff was lowered and the mast was given another coat of grease to make the jaws of the gaff work easily. By this time it was noon, and the crew went on board the tender for their dinner.

If the Valkyrie looked dangerous while she was in the basin, she looked ten times more so as she floated lightly on the water in racing trim. Her spars glistened in the sunlight. The enormous overhangs did not show so prominently. The boat settled much lower in the water than she did on the way over, and she did not show so much freeboard. The removal of her rail made some of this difference.

The Valkyrie has won many friends since she has been in these waters, and even the most ardent defender admits that she thinks the races for the cup will be very close. Englishmen have great confidence, and think the cup as good as won. Mr. Glennie was asked during the morning if the crew would have their dinner before the sail was bent on. He said:

"We will have the dinner after the cup races," particularly emphasizing "the dinner."

Before the yacht was floated, the painters had to do some work on the underbody. Sunday's sun had blistered it somewhat, and these blisters were sandpapered and then pot-leaded.

Mr. John Hyslop appeared in the dry dock early in the morning. He was prepared to measure the boat for the private information of the Valkyrie. Last night he had a conference with Mr. Kersey and Capt. Cranfield, and finally it was decided that the boat was not in shape to be measured. Mr. Hyslop, after he left the Valkyrie, said:

"I was asked to measure the boat this morning for the private information of the Valkyrie people. On looking at her, however, I came to the conclusion that such a performance would be ridiculous, as the boat is in no trim at all, not having her sails aboard. You can see, therefore, that taking the measure of her now would be a superfluous work, and I so informed Mr. Kersey. I cannot guess why they wanted my services to-day, but he doubtless has some purpose in view, which I, as the official measurer of the club, cannot see my way clear to assist in."

About noon the tug Pulver, with Mr. Kersey on board, joined the yacht. He had been up to the city. Some stores were transferred to the City of Bridgeport. The big bundles of sails were put on board the Valkyrie, and at 1:40 o'clock the Pulver took a line from the Valkyrie and started to tow the yacht down to Sandy Hook. A big crowd that had gathered in the Erie Basin gave her a cheer as she started, and all the way down the bay the Pulver was kept busy answering salutes. Strange to say, the first tug to salute the Englishman after she left the dock was named Nathan Hale. Two guns were fired from the Crescent Athletic Club grounds, and its flag dipped to the Englishman. And so it went all the way down the Hook.

On board the Valkyrie were H. Maitland Kersey, Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore, and Pilot "Ed" Young, from the pilot boat Washington, No. 22.

On the way down the big mainsail was got on deck. It looked an enormous piece of canvas as the crew pulled it into position on deck,, getting it ready for bending. First of all the sail was bent on to the mast hoops. Then the foot was stretched out on the big steel boom, and laced on to hanks that run on a railway. Then the gaff was slung in place and the head of the sail was laced. By this time the yacht was well down the bay, and the Vigilant was sighted sailing up. As Commodore Gould's yacht drew up on the Valkyrie, her ensign was dipped and the tug Pulver acknowledged the salute. Those on board the two boats waved their hats to each other. The Vigilant stood up the bay a short distance and then came about and followed the Valkyrie.

When the Northwest Spit was reached, the Pulver swung the Valkyrie round, while her compasses were adjusted. This was going to be a long job, and Mr. Kersey notified The New-York Times reporter on the tug C. E. Evarts that the Valkyrie would not be tried until to-day. He said she would get under way at 10 o'clock this morning.

After the compasses had been adjusted, the crew hoisted the mainsail. It is a handsome piece of canvas, and appeared to be a new sail. It did not set well on the foot, but will do so when stretched out to the end of the boom. It is fully five feet from the end now. It is a larger sail than was ever seen on any single-sticker in these waters. As soon as it was hoisted, Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, Mr. Arthur Glennie, Mr. Ratsey, and the Captains got in the launch and examined the sail from a distance. Mr. Ratsey made notes about its set, and will probably make some alterations after it has been tried. At 5:30 the Valkyrie picked up her mooring, the Pulver was dismissed, and then the mainsail was lowered and covered up. The headsails were on deck, ready to be snapped on, but they were put away until to-day. The City of Bridgeport anchored near the Valkyrie.

It was learned yesterday that seven tons of lead were taken from the White Star Line dock last Friday by the tug Pulver, and the lead has been stowed away in the Valkyrie.

Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Atalanta, now hailing from Lakewood, N. J., went down to the Horseshoe with Commodore Gould and Mr. E. C. Willard on board. When near the Vigilant the Atalanta slowed down, a boat was lowered, and Commodore Gould and Mr. Willard went over to the racer. As soon as they were on board Mr. Willard called for "three cheers for Commodore Gould," which were given with a will. Commodore Gould looked the yacht all over, and seemed well pleased with her appearance. Then the old cup defender went for a sail outside the Hook.

The Vigilant had on the mainsail retrimmed by John Sawyer, and the new headsails that have been made by him. They all fitted perfectly. The Vigilant returned to the Horseshoe at 6 o'clock, and anchored for the night. She will go out again this morning.

Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, said last night that the adoption by his committee of a system of steam patrol of the course during the period of the cup race will be almost certain. The Regatta Committee will make every effort to prevent any crowding of the racing sloops by ramming excursionists or a possible inadvertent interference by a yacht of a club member.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club has issued the following official order:

"The second trial race will be sailed on Thursday, Aug. 29, off Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship. The start will be made at 11 A. M. The ocean tug Luckenbach has been chartered for this event, and will leave Pier 4, East River, at 9:15 A. M. The number of members who may obtain tickets will be limited to seventy. Tickets issued for Aug. 27 will be redeemed, or will be good for Aug. 29. Sailing directions already issutd for the trial races will govern."

DEFENDER COMING HERE.

She Left Bristol Yesterday and Is Sailing Up the Sound.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The Defender sailed for New-Rochelle this afternoon. She cast off her tow and proceeded under sail.

The Defender left Bristol at 12:30 o'clock in tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint. The work of rigging the new mast was not entirely complete, and the yacht's tender, the Hattie Palmer, returned to the dock and took off three riggers, who will stay on board the Defender until the rigging of the mast is entirely completed.

It is reported there has been some dissatisfaction among the crew of the Defender, and some reports go so far as to assert that there came near being an exodus on Friday, but Capt. Haff arranged matters satisfactorily. The trouble this time, it is said, is that there have been too many Captains on the boat.

A RACE FOR ETHELWYNN.

First Trial Race for Small Boats Off Oyster Bay.

CENTRE ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 26.—In a brisk southerly breeze that ruffled the waters of the Sound and tossed small craft about like cockleshells seven diminutive yachts competed today for the honor of defending the Seawanhaka international challenge cup for boats under fifteen feet in length. It was the first day of the trial races to select the boat that is to meet the English boat Spruce IV. in September. From start to finish the race was a pretty one. After a desperate struggle to windward on the last leg of the course the Ethelwynn wrested victory from the Herreshoff boat, the Olinta, which was thought to be a sure winner.

It was 2 o'clock before the signals to get ready were displayed from the committee's steamer, the Isabel. The one-gun signal to start was fired at 2:20 o'clock. The Trilby got over the line first, at 2:20:13, and was closely followed by the Ethelwynn, at 2:20:15. Then came the L'Indienne, the Olinta, the F and R, the Trust Me, and the Question. The Olinta, however, soon forged ahead.

The first two legs of the triangular course were a broad reach and the last a dead beat to windward. The course was gone over twice. The wind at the start was steady and toward evening it freshened. The Olinta soon got a good lead, and retained it until the last leg of the course. At the buoy, which marked the beginning of the beat home, she was 6 minutes ahead of the Ethelwynn. In attempting to hug the shore too closely, however, she got under the lee of the Centre Island headland. The Ethelwynn kept off shore and gradually crawled up on the Herreshoff boat, finally passing and beating her in by nearly 2 minutes. The other boats were distanced, and the L'Indienne did not finish at all.

To-morrow the race will be a dead beat to windward and return, twice over, the total distance being twelve miles. A prize is offered by a member of the club, in memory of the late Robert Centre, to be known as the Centre Helmsman prize. Under the terms of gift it will be awarded to the amateur helmsman who, in the judgment of the Race Committee, handles his boat in the most seamanlike manner, from the preparatory signal of the first to the finish of the last trial race. The helmsmen of the various boats to-day were: The Olinta, C. B. Vaux; the Question, Charles Huntington; the Trust Me, C. McLure Clark; the F and R, G. W. Wyckoff; the Trilby, Charles Olmsted; the Ethelwynn, B. C. Ball; the L'Indienne, F. B. Jones. The committee in charge of the races is composed as follows: Oliver E. Cromwell, Chairman; Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, Valentine Mott, and Charles A. Sherman. Following is the summary:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ethelwynn, C. J. Field	2:20:15	2:30:50	3:16:17
Olinta, Com. H. F. Russ	2:20:30	5:38:09	3:18:09
Question, L. D. Huntington, Jr	2:20:40	5:46:07	3:26:07
Trilby, G. S. Tyson	2:20:13	5:46:37	3:26:37
Trust Me, C. McL. Clark	2:20:37	6:00:10	3:40:10
F and R, T. and G. Wyckoff	2:20:33	6:12:37	3:52:37
L'Indienne, C. T. Will	2:21:24	Withdrew.	

Britannia's Racing Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Standard will say tomorrow that the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia has finished her racing for this season. She went to Cowes Monday afternoon to be dismantled, flying forty winning flags. The Prince has presented to Capt. Carter a silver jug as a token of his appreciation of the handling of the yacht, and various gifts to the remainder of the crew.

Another Cup for Niagara.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The twenty-raters Niagara, Isolde, and Luna this morning started in a race twice around the Royal Torbay Yacht Club course, twenty-two miles. The Niagara won, finishing at 2:41:24. The Isolde finished at 2:47:49, and the Luna at 2:48:37.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Passed East—Steam yachts Reva, George L. Ronalds; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin, and Lorna, W. L. Stow.

Passed West—Steam yachts Columbia, J. H. Ladew; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Almy, Frederic Gallatin; Peerless, Charles W. Harkness; Aquilo, estate of George A. Thayer, and Cosette, F. L. Osgood. Schooner yachts Columbia, Stephen H. Ring; Fleetwing, Joseph R. De Lamar, and cutter yacht Xara, Phlip T. Dodge.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Sloop yacht Norota, F. M. Hoyt.

The sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, C. E. Knoblauch, was hauled out this afternoon at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint.

Came to Anchor from New-York—Schooner yacht Vif, R. F. Clarke, and sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

Left—To the Eastward—Schooner yacht Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 26.—Sailed—Steam yachts Stranger, Miss Lewis; Lagonda, S. H. Austin, Jr.; Kanapaha, the Rev. W. L. Moore; Almy, Frederic Gallatin, and Maspeth, C. M. Jacobus.

Arrived—Sloop yachts Truant, J. N. Kalley; sloop yacht Spy, cutter Wenona, Gen. W. Weston; sloops Pohahontas, J. D. Smith; schooner Priscilla, Wm. Mark Woodbury.

At Anchor—Schooners Madaline, Commodore Dickerson; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; Telfer, W. A. Parry; Carrie, I. J. Merritt; steam yachts Rival, F. F. Christie and Magnolia, Henry Belknap; cutter Awa, A. De W. Cochrane.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Magnolia, Henry Belknap, and proceeded, cruising; sloop Oriva, Chester Monroe; Thistle, J. H. Ford, and Helen, P. L. Smith.

In Sight—Schooners Kaloish, Diane, Unquowa, and Gretchen; schooner Her Royal Highness, sloops Nepenthe, Valkyr, Marion, Saracen, Culprit Fay, and Imperial of New-York.

Left—Schooners Charter-Griffon, Rhinelander, Waldos, Neckan, schooner Idelwild, sloops Addie and White Wings.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Yachts sailing today are schooners Monreve of the Eastern Yacht Club and Elsemarie, J. Berre King.

Yachts arriving to-day were schooners Norma, E. R. Coleman, and Glendoveer of the New-York Yacht Club, and sloop Volunteer, J. M. Forbes.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman; Thyra, James Stillman; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; Satanella, Perry Belmont, and Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon. Schooners Meteor, Henry Pearce; Intrepid, George W. Weld, and Varuna, Sturgis, and Rives, and sloops Wasp, R. L. Lippitt; Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Ziguener, Max Agassiz; Katrina, George Work, and Mineola, August Belmont.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 26.—In port—Yawl Maggie, Providence.

Cruising—Sloops Wenonah, New-York, for Newport; Panther, New-Bedford, for Newport.

Sailed—Steamers Chetolah, Newburyport, for Newport; Genevieve, Onset, for Monument Beach; schooners Ariel, New-York, for Newport; Phantom, New-York, for New-London. The schooner Merlin and auxiliary steamer Wild Duck are at Wood's Holl.

The steam yacht Nereid, sunk at Wood's Holl, has been towed to New-Bedford for repairs.

NEW BOWLING LEAGUE.

Changes in Rules for the Sport for the Winter.

At the convention of bowlers held at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street, last night, a permanent organization, to be known as the National League of American Bowlers, was effected. It is the aim of the new organization to adopt rules, which have already been drawn up, to govern all bowling tournaments held in the United States.

Several important changes have been made in the old rules. About the most important of these changes will be the rolling of two balls per man each frame, instead of three. This will shorten the games, and also add much interest to a competition. The scoring rules will also probably be modified, so that the maximum score will be 200, instead of 300.

Thomas Curtis of Brooklyn was elected President and Samuel Karpf of New-York Secretary.

These delegates were in attendance: Suburban Athletic League, New-Jersey, H. H. Lake; United Bowling Clubs, New-York, A. Feldman and Julius Fuhn; Has Been League, L. F. Schutte; Uncle Sam National Tournament, Dr. Timm and C. F. Niglutch; Royal Arcanum League, New-York, T. C. Johannsmeyer, G. E. Caffney, and Dr. G. E. Pickalter; Bergen Hill Bowling League, Brooklyn, J. Woherten, M. Siebeck, and G. H. Reinecke; Bowlers' Journal League, E. E. St. Anain; Gondrano's League, W. Ward; Yorkville and Harlem League, F. Zenn and S. Karpf; Brooklyn Bicycle Tournament, G. T. Stebbins; Thum Individual Tournament, Louis Stein; Echo Bowling League, Thomas Curtis; Buffalo (N. Y.) Bowling Association, Joseph Thum; Wheeling Bowling Association, Wheeling, West Va., E. M. Statler.

EL RAMI HAD A BAD FALL

An Accident That Cost Him a Race at Fleetwood Track.

DRIVER HOWARD BADLY SHAKEN UP

Prince Purdy and Moonstone Won the Two Races That Were Finished —One Race Was Postponed Until To-Day.

Judging by the splendid patronage accorded to the first appearance of the Grand Circuit cracks at Fleetwood Park, the Driving Club of New-York has succeeded in its efforts to arouse local interest in harness racing. There was not a vacant seat on the clubhouse stoop yesterday afternoon when the five days' meeting began, and the boxes on the balcony were all well filled. Besides this the crowd scattered about the hilltop overlooking the irregular old course swelled the total attendance to at least 3,000. This is a record-breaker for an opening day at Fleetwood, and when it is considered that none of the sensational horses was engaged there is no longer any doubt regarding the popularity of the sulky in the metropolis.

While the less famous flyers were busy in the struggle for the $7,000 offered in the three purses, such stars as Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Robert J., which are to take in the great free-for-all pace on Thursday, were exhibited to halter. Some of the crack trotters in the free-for-all tomorrow were also shown—Dan Cupid and Dandy Jim to halter, and Beuzetta, the queen of the four-year-olds, in harness. After the introduction Macey gave the chestnut filly some work, including one mile in 2:15.

A notable feature of the opening was the smooth way in which the numerous heats were called and disposed of. Frank B. Walker, admitted to be the best starting judge on the trotting turf, is here again, after an absence of a year. Besides him are the paid judges, O. S. Lehman of Indianapolis and P. A. McGowen of Dayton, Ohio, who are engaged for the week. They are men of experience, and their début in the metropolis was in every way satisfactory. For once the local talent was entirely absent, as James O. Gray of Boston completed the judicial trio. He is the proprietor of Old Saugus Course, at Franklin Park, Mass. In the timers' stand, across the track, on the balcony of the clubhouse, were L. A. Burk, Alexander Newburger, and Capt. C. H. McDonald, all prominent members of the Driving Club.

The only nice point that came up was in connection with the accident in the third heat of the first race, when El Rami, an odds-on favorite, tripped and fell, going down the hill in the first quarter, four other trotters were in the smash-up that followed. Not one of them could finish on account of damage to the sulkies, and, as El Rami alone was responsible, the others were permitted to start again. P. T. Radeker, the owner of El Rami, took the loss of the first money, $1,500, which his trotter would doubtless have won, very quietly. He thought, however, that as there was a reasonable question whether El Rami's sulky was not struck by Prince Purdy before he fell that his horse should also have had another chance. Howard, the driver of El Rami, had not recovered his senses when he was carried off to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance. Without his evidence there was nothing to support a charge of foul driving, and, as El Rami seemed to have a clear lead when he went down, Mr. Reneker must put his loss down to sheer hard luck.

Though there were no champions to put in heats close to the record, the average of the eleven miles made yesterday is about 2:13¾. The pacers carried off the speed honors, of course, with two heats below 2:10. This shows that the track superintendent, Philip Moore, and his assistants have provided a smooth, firm battleground for the distinguished gladiators of the light-harness arena that are now quartered at Fleetwood. With the exception of El Rami, every horse that won a heat yesterday also scored a new individual record.

Promptly at 1:30 the horses in the first race—the 2:30 trotting class—were called, and as promptly at 2 o'clock the twelve starters in the race were out and ready for the word. El Rami was made first choice, with the odds running about 7 to 5. Prince Purdy was a 4 to 1 shot. The first two heats fell to Stephen Reed, and it was a contest, and but for a most unfortunate accident in the third heat, he would undoubtedly have made it three straight.

El Rami is one of the double-gaited trotters on which hopples have to be used. Whether the hopple be loose or tight was the cause no one will ever be able to tell, but from some cause the favorite, when leading about two lengths near the quarter pole, stumbled and fell with a crash on the track. Nomad, immediately in the rear, fell on top of him, with King Albert, Charity, and Burlingame tangled on the outskirts.

Such a mix-up has seldom been seen on any track. It looked as if the whole lot would be seriously injured, but by some means or everybody got scatheless, except Frederick Howard, El Rami's driver. He was pitched head foremost on the hard track and the ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital, on duty at Fleetwood, thought he was badly hurt. It turned out later, however, to be nothing serious. The horses got off without a scratch, but the "bike" sulkies were total wrecks.

Burlingame struggled free from the heap and started off at a gallop after the trotters, until headed off by a mounted officer at the half-mile pole. The beat went to Prince Purdy, with Anna Mace a good second. McCarthy, Anna Mace's driver, entered a protest, on the ground that the mounted officer, in trying to capture Burlingame, got in his way. The claim was not allowed.

El Rami was distanced as a penalty for causing the accident, and Nomad, Burlingame, Charity, and King Albert were placed according to their relative positions in the second heat. Prince Purdy won the fourth and fifth heats, being hotly pressed by Anna Mace and Albert in turn.

In the meantime, the second event of the day—the 2:10 pacing class—had been reeled off in one-two-three order by Moonstone, the Village Farmer representative. Faith was favorite at the start, with odds of about 4 to 5. It was one of his off days, however, and he never was better than third at any time. Moonstone reduced her record half a second by her heat in 2:09. Vitello forced the winner to extend herself in every heat, and was in second place each time.

In the last race of the day, the 2:17 trot, Benton Wilkes drew the pole, and, as he was a 2 to 1 favorite, every one expected he would make it a "three straight" affair. Catherine Leyburn, however, forged to the front on Benton Wilkes's bad break on the back stretch, and jogged in an easy winner in 2:14. The second heat was the most hotly contested of the day. Catherine Leyburn seemed to have it all her own way until the last quarter was reached. On coming into the stretch she was fully half a dozen lengths ahead of Wilkes, but Golden, in a most exciting grand-stand finish, landed the favorite by not more than a nose. Catherine Leyburn had stepped the first half in 1:04½, and when Benton Wilkes out-trotted her he had a new mark of 2:13. This handsome young stallion came here with 2:15¼ to his credit. As "Tom" Settle, the veteran Kentucky reinsman, who handles Catherine Leyburn, dismounted, he called the attention of the judges to his sulky. The tire of the outer wheel had lost its supply of air, caused, so Settle declared, by a collision with "the feller in the white cap." This was "Clem" Beachy, another blue-grass trainer, who promptly disclaimed any responsibility and made the usual apology required by the Southern code.

In the third heat, Settle and his long-striding mare took the lead again, and at the half Benton Wilkes was three lengths behind. Golden made his drive earlier, and at the sixth furlong was at Catherine's wheel. From there the Boston driver had the heat at his mercy, and when he gave the handsome bay stallion his head, Settle's hustling efforts were in vain. Benton Wilkes had nearly a length to the good in 2:14.

Before the necessary twenty minutes had expired, it became so dark that the judges wisely decided to carry the race over. The new racing law forbids a contest for money after sunset, and the rules for trotting say there shall be no heat started when it is too dark to see plainly the gait of the horses. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $3,000.

Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock, dam by Sam Purdy, (Clayton)	3	3	1	1	1
Anna Mace, gr. m., (McCarthy)	6	5	2	2	2
Nomad, b. g., (Fleming & Kinney)	4	2	8	3	4
Roetta Soap, b. m., (Geers)	2	4	3	8	7
King Albert, br. s., (Tyson)	9	9	9	5	2
Burlingame, br. c., (Dickerson)	10	11	10	4	3
Beyreuth, b. s., (Gibbs)	5	6	4	6	5
Mickey, r. s., (Proctor)	11	8	5	10	10
Operetta, ch. m., (F. P. Doble)	7	7	6	9	9
Van Zant, b. m., (Deveraux)	8	10	7	7	8
Charity, b. m., (C. L. Weeks)	12	12	11	dr	
El Rami, ch. b., by Wildnut, (Howard)	1	1	dis		

Time—2:14¼; 2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:15¼

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Moonestone, blk. m., by Mambrino King-Clarice, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., (Geers)	1	1	1
Vitello, br. s., (Upton)	2	2	2
Henry F., b. s., (Wilson)	4	4	3
Fred K., blk. g., (Cady)	3	7	5
Paul, ch. g., (McCarthy)	8	3	9
B. B., rn. g., (Fox)	10	8	4
Sterling, ch. s., (Noble)	5	11	10
Alcyo, b. s., (O'Neil)	7	6	8
Weed Wilkes, blk. c., (Rea)	11	10	6
Kitty B., blk. m., (McDonald)	9	9	7
Whirligig, blk. f., (B. Walker)	6	5	dr

Time—2:09½; 2:09; 2:10½.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Benton Wilkes, b. s., by Alcyone, (Golden)	7	1	1
Catherine Leyburn, ch. m., by Onward, (Settle)	1	2	2
Scranton Belle, br. m., (Kinney)	2	4	3
Minnie Wilkes, b. m., (Beachy)	3	7	4
Ora, br. m., (Green)	4	3	9
Double Cross, blk. m., (Dickerson)	10	5	7
Jacksonian, b. g., (Tyson)	5	11	8
Kitty R., b. m., (McCarthy)	11	9	5
Orangelander, br. s., (Andrews)	8	6	6
Ernsie, b. m., (B. Walker)	6	8	10
Maumejan, b. g., (Grear)	9	10	13
E. L. Robinson, b. s., (Scattergood)	13	12	11
Del Mar, b. s., (Baldwin)	12	13	12

Time—2:14; 2:13; 2:14.

After the postponed race is taken up this afternoon, the three-year-old trotters have their opportunity. The handicap is 2:35, and on public form there is nothing to give Larable a race. He has won at Detroit, Cleveland, and Rochester over Fred Kohl and Geddes, that are entered against him here, and none of the others seem capable of taking the big colt's measure.

In the 2:20 pace there is some new material for Bright Regent to conquer, but he should be equal to this task after the same fashion that he has carried everything before him earlier in the circuit.

The 2:15 trot should furnish the best sport of the afternoon with Queechy, Arena, Newcastle, Psyche, Bravado, Roseleaf, Caprice, Gretchen, Mennan, Cephas, and San Pedro ready to battle for the purse of $3,000.

Alix is down for a tilt at the trotting record of the track, which Nancy Hanks placed at 2:06¾ when she was the queen regnant two years ago.

TO RACE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Entries for the Six Races to be Run This Afternoon.

There is quality of the best in the fields of horses named to race over the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club this afternoon. The two stake races, the Autumn Maiden, for two-year-olds, and the Dolphin, for three-year-olds, look on paper as if they would result in splendid contests. The other races have fields that promise equally good sport.

Following are the entries and weights for the several races:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Waltzer	129	Floretta IV.	99
Adelbert	115	Right Royal	81
Canterbury	111	Volley	81
Ben Brush	102		

SECOND RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-old maidens; guaranteed cash value $2,000; to the winner $1,500, to the second $350, to the third $150. Five furlongs.

La Vienta	119	Bonhomme	118
Hamilton II.	118	Senator Murphy	115
Silver II.	118	St. Agnes	115
San Marco	118	Arline	115
Gold Crest	118	Article	115
King of Bohemia	118	Turnover	115

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. One mile.

Kennel	106	Hazelton	106
Tinge	105	Irish Reel	105
Sun Up	105	Blasco	104
April Fool	103	Andrews	102
Sant Ilario	102	Silk Gown	100
The Coon	99	Lady Diamond	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, $50 forfeit; guaranteed cash value $2,000; to the winner $1,500; to the second $350, to the third $150. One mile and an eighth.

Nanki Poh	114	Dolabra	107
Monaco	114	Emma C.	105
Salvation	110	Basso	104
Rey Del Carreres	110	Connoisseur	104

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. One mile and an eighth.

Santiago	113	Doggett	108
Semper Lex	105	Candelabra	103
Marshall	99	Little Matt	97
Little Tom	93	Lightfoot	92
Sir Dixon, Jr.	88		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each, or $5 if declared, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile, on turf.

Henry Young	115	Peacemaker	113
Long Beach	110	Helen Nichols	108
Sir Francis	108	Brandywine	105
Captain T.	105		

Ocean Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Ocean Handicap at a mile to be run on Thursday at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track have been thus allotted:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Henry of Navarre	130	Peacemaker	105
Domino	130	Egbert	104
Clifford	126	Jack of Spades	104
Rel El Santa Anita	125	Gotham	102
Sir Walter	122	Song and Dance	102
Dorian	122	Requital	102
Sir Excess	117	Bathampton	102
Hornpipe	116	Chant	100
Saragossa	113	Matt Byrnes	100
Keenan	112	Aurelian	100
Cash Day	111	Sir Francis	99
Butterflies	111	Cromwell	98
Daily America	110	Ed Kearney	97
Henry Young	110	Beldemere	97
Patrician	108	Harrington	95
Rey Del Carreres	108	Firebrand	95
Victorious	107	The Sage	93
Flying Dutchman	107	Belmar	90
Rubicon	100	Bellicoso	87

Jockey's License Withdrawn.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association held yesterday at the office of The Jockey Club, the case of Jockey P. McInerney, suspended by the Stewards at Saratoga for foul riding in the race for which Hindmarsh, the mare Bay Blossom, was disqualified, was investigated. It was decided to sustain the decision of the Stewards at Saratoga, and to withdraw McInerney's license for the balance of the year.

Polo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The polo match to-day between two teams of three for individual cups, given by the Westchester Polo Club, was well contested, but attracted little attention. The teams meeting without consideration of handicap were:

Reds.—James M. Waterbury, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Columbus C. Baldwin.

Yellows.—Moses Taylor, Reginald Brooks, and Lawrence Waterbury.

The Reds won the cup by the following score:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made by	Time.
1	Red	Burden	1:30
2	Red	Waterbury	5:30
3	Red	Burden	1:00
4	Yellow	Brooks	4:30
5	Red	Waterbury	0:30

SECOND PERIOD.

6	Yellow	Waterbury	6:00
7	Red	Waterbury	4:30

Two safeties, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., ½ goal, off Reds.

THIRD PERIOD.

8	Yellow	Waterbury	1:00
9	Red	Baldwin	2:00
10	Yellow	Waterbury	4:00

Safety—J. M. Waterbury, Jr., ¼ off Reds.

Score.—Reds, 5¼; Yellows, 4.

Referee—Mr. James A. Stillman. Timekeeper—Mr. W. C. Eustis.

EMPIRE ATHLETIC CLUB OPENED.

Lavigne and Erne Knocked Out Their Opponents in Quick Time.

MASPETH, L. I., Aug. 26.—The new Empire Athletic Club Building was formally opened this evening. The clubhouse has a seating accommodation for upward of 3,000 persons, and the amphitheatre is so constructed that an uninterrupted view can be obtained from all sides. The ring is a four-poster, and is 24 feet square, with a padded floor, plentifully sprinkled with powdered resin. Around the ring are arranged the boxes, each of which has five chairs.

Long before the time set for the opening bout, the entrance doors were crowded with a long line of people, and each special train run by the Long Island Railroad Company brought its crowd, while the trolley cars also left a steady stream of passengers at the club doors. The fact that this clubhouse is so easy of access from New-York an vicinity is one that is likely to make the Empire Athletic Club a very popular resort.

The principal bout of the evening was between George Lavigne and "Jimmy" Handler of Newark. "Tim" Hurst was the referee. Lavigne knocked Handler out in the fifth round.

The other bout was between Frank Erne of Buffalo and "Jack" Skelly of Brooklyn. Erne knocked Skelly out in the seventh round.

Baseball News in Brief.

—During the preliminary practice at the Polo Grounds yesterday a ball from Kissinger's bat struck a lad named James Thompson on the jugular vein, knocking him senseless. He recovered sufficiently within an hour to be taken to his home, at 301 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, in an ambulance.

—Manager Watkins notified the Philadelphia Club yesterday that it must play the postponed game scheduled for Sept. 13, at the Polo Grounds.

—The New-Yorks will play the Louisvilles at Polo Grounds to-day, and the Brooklyn nine will meet the St. Louis crowd at Eastern Park.

FINE RACING EXPECTED

Extensive Preparations Augur Well for the State Meet at Buffalo.

LOCAL CLASS A MEN WIDE AWAKE

Words of Praise for The New-York Times—The Souvenir Programme of the Big Tournament a Work of Art.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—If hard work will bring success to any venture, then the approaching State Division race tournament will be the cycling event par excellence in the history of the sport in western New-York.

For the first eight days the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the carnival have worked with vim, and now that the time is drawing near when their labors must cease they keep up their remarkable display of interest in the details. Such loyalty to any cause can have but one result. Everybody who has a knowledge of the arrangements for the 5th and 6th of September predicts the best racing ever seen in the Empire State, and as to crowds, it is said they will be record breakers for this section.

The local Class A "crackajacks" are figuring on capturing The New-York Times banner, which goes to the club having the largest number of winners during the tournament. This prize will surely create a most interesting competition, and on every hand the effort of The Times to popularize the amateur branch of the sport is being highly commended. Said W. Sheldon Bull, Secretary-Treasurer of the Division, today:

"The enterprise shown by The New-York Times in cycling is very refreshing, and I know it is being appreciated. They talk in the highest terms of praise about it at the clubs, and that is pretty good evidence that its deeds are not confined to and spoken of only in the metropolitan district."

A commendable effort has been made to secure a large club representation during the meet, and with this object in view a fine silver water set will be awarded to

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Hotel Marie Antoinette,

GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.

American and European Plans.

Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.

A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. A select home for permanent and transient guests.

Appointments and Service Unexcelled.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE HANOVER,

S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with waiting; five years' reference from last place. 301 East 46th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; city or country; reference; call two days. 258 West 47th St., Mrs. Flanigan.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 342 East 42d St., Bellman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN WAITING.—Honest and obliging. 302 East 75th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family; best city reference. L. T., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's 72 West 50th St.

COOK.—By respectable young Scotch woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; good reference given; country preferred; short distance. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; best reference. Call at present employer's, 307 West 39th St., from 10 to 3.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in small private family; is good cook and laundress; best city reference from last employer. 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant American woman, to cook, wash, and iron; small family; understands her business; city or country. 345 West 55th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two women to do work of small family; together or separate; willing and obliging; good city reference. 526 6th Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; have best city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

COOK and LANUDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; wages, $20; best city references; private family. A. H., 218 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; city or country; first-class references. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook where good family cooking is required; competent and reliable. E., Box 854 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a capable woman as cook and assist in washing; four years' reference; no cards. 212½ East 47th St.; Bell 1.

COOK.—By a first-class cook on a yacht or in a private family; wages, $50. E. P., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; good reference. Mrs. W., 308 West 41st St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; best reference; washing and ironing or cleaning. 307 East 31st St., first bell.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated French lady as nursery governess for growing children or as maid for young ladies; good city references. H. Z., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do housework in small family in country; good reference. 343 West 32d St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

A Happy Fellow.

Frank L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

He was the happiest fellow alive;
Don't care how trouble might try him;
Lovin' his brothers
An' doin' to others
Jest like he'd have 'em do by him.

Summer or Winter he still was content;
Don't care how corn was a-sellin'—
Wheat tumblin' over
An' "corners" on clover—
Trouble steered clear o' his dwellin'!

Sunshine or cyclones, it still was the same—
Never could phase him a minute;
Take all his money,
An' skies were still sunny;
"Providence—Providence in it!"

That was his sayin', no matter what come,
And when, with the love of a brother,
That counts not the loss,
Asks no crown for its cross—
He laid down his life for another.

He smiled—a brave smile!—'fore his spirit took flight
To the heaven (he was worthy to win it!)
Passed under the rod
With a simple "Thank God!
Providence—Providence in it?"

Varied the Monotony.

From Judge.

Flowery Fields—Kind lady, cud yer help an honest man dats got a sick wife an' ten small children starvin' ter death?

Mrs. Goodman—Why are they starving? Can't you get work?

Flower Fields—'Tain't dat, mum. Ter-day's deir regular starvin' day; ter-morrer I'll hev 'em all down wid de measles, an' next day I'll hev 'em dead an' no money ter bury 'em. I gives my customers variety, mum.

His Quiet Method.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Kissam—Has her papa ever fired you?

Higgins—He has never resorted to bombardment. His tactics are more in the nature of a passive blockade.

"How is that?"

"When I call to see his daughter he remains in the parlor during the whole of the interview."

Not Inspected.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Acquaintance—Why don't you go and inspect that flimsy looking new building they are putting up in the next block?

Building Inspector—I'm afraid it isn't safe to go into it.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

From The Boston Transcript.

He—Please shut down that window; I have a cold.

She—I have a headache.

He—How selfish of you to prefer your headache to my cold.

Trapped.

From Puck.

Miss Elder—I will bet you anything you like that I never marry.

Mr. Easy—I'll take you.

Miss Elder (rapturously)—Will you, really? Then I won't bet, after all.

His First Sunday at Church.

From The Chicago Record.

"Mamma, ain't Deacon Dalton a funny man?"

"Why, Jimmy what did he do?"

"In church to-day he took his hat around and showed it to everybody."

Would the Centre Be Crowded?

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

What do you suppose the effect would be if the street railway companies should charge 6 cents fare instead of 5 for those who ride in the end seats of the open cars?

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and German; good seamstress; stylish laundress; takes full charge of wardrobe; city reference. Call two days; 230 West 36th St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Swedish girl as maid; hairdresser; understands dressmaking. H. Sotem, 333 East 28th St., care of Schold.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced young woman as first-class laundress; competent and capable; in private family; city or country; best city reference. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business to perfection; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights, Room 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable, middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. M. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; eight years' city reference. A. B., Box 405 Times, Up-Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; prefers to live in the country; first-class references. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., Bell No. 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 37; good valet; strictly temperate and reliable; city or country; has excellent city references; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, 403 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By French young man; well up in his duties; speaks English fluently; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. J., 413 West 125th St., in store.

BUTLER.—By young man; first-class; in private family; city or country; good valet; would take single-handed place; excellent personal reference. 1,054 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; takes good care of silver and glass; personal references. E. S., 325 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; competent and obliging; excellent references. W. H. C., 305 West 43d St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By thoroughly-trained Englishman; best of city references. Butler, 430 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German cavalryman; 29; married; one child; can be recommended as thoroughly honest, sober, and industrious; a first-class driver, a good groom; can keep harness and carriages in perfect order. William Link, care of Mr. Julius Brandes, 31st St. and 1st Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by an Englishman, thoroughly efficient in all her dutie; good groom and stylish city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; good city references. A. Warner, 73 West 82d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; first-class in every particular; personal reference; careful driver; willing and polite; medium size; age, 30; country preferred. Coachman, 10 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; sober and efficient driver; also good horn blower; moderate wages; personal recommendation from last employer. D., care of Maher, 215 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over nine years' personal city or country references; willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands gardening or any kind of work around gentleman's place; only a short time in this country; good references. P. C., Box 218 Times.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly experienced; highest city recommendations; just disengaged; stylish, careful driver. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; English; lish; knows his business and how to run a stable; just disengaged. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; best of references. M., 204 East 45th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly competent in every branch of the business; highest reference as to character and ability. Reliable, Box 201 Times.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Temperate, reliable; handy around house; would do odd jobs, or work by the day; willing, obliging; best references. H., Box 853 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—At anything; understands house and stable work; recommended by leading New-York families, strictly temperate. J. F. H., Box 851 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; good reference. Mrs. W., 308 West 41st St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; best reference; washing and ironing or cleaning. 307 East 31st St., first bell.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF PLACE.—By an Englishman to care for a gentleman's place; married; no family; middle-aged; good coachman and gardener; best reference. D. F., 80 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

DRIVER or PORTER.—By Norwegian; 23; strong, willing, industrious, temperate, and faithful; small wages. Olsen, 413 West 28th St.

JANITOR, &c.—COOK, &c.—By man and wife: no children; in family or school; husband as janitor or porter; wife as cook or to do general housework; German, French, English; A1 references. C. Nagel, 306 East 105th St.

PAINTER.—By painter with tools; does plastering, paperhanging, decorating, &c.; good and cheap. Jones 218 East 73d St.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Graham,

Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location. October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Comstock School.

Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Special Courses. Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals, 32 West 40th Street.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Gayler.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 9th, 1895. 174 West 86th St.

Mrs. Holburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Crooker.

School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

Miss Chisholm.

School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,

reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Packard's

BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14.
For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Association Business Institute,

4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.

54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

The Principal of a Well-known Preparatory

school for boys will receive into his family two desired boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

St. David's Hall.

Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,

Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Preparatory Class for Boys,

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2.
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Help Wanted—Females.

COMPETENT WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid in family of three. Apply, Tuesday morning, at 126 West 78th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent German nurse for child of five years; able to teach rudiments of German language; a good seamstress; references required. Answer at once by mail, C. C. M., Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable and experienced first-class children's nurse. Apply, with references, on Tuesday morning, between 10:30 and 1 o'clock, at 61 West 46th St.

WANTED—A competent chambermaid; must have city references. Apply, Wednesday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 23 East 26th St., basement door.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

School for the New Education

founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 8 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners. M. P. E. GROSZMANN,
Pd. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Grand Conservatory of Music

of the University of the State of New-York. 22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
170 West 23d St.

Columbia Institute.

Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

84th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Temple Grove Seminary,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

The Ossining School for Girls,

SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.

An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,

AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.

Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Norwalk Military Institute.

Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

School for young boys. For circulars address
Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

New-York Military Academy.

S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.

Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

University Law School,

Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.

HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY,

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN.
An ideal steam-heated Autumn home: elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY-FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West. One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL ARMSTRONG AND HOTEL ST. REGIS, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

DEL MONTE, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 P. M, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Lve N. Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lve N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lve N. Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y.—Lve N. Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:30 P. M. and 6:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 7 P. M.; arrive 8 P. M., 8:30 A. M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, PARK, NY.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Shroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Racquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.

7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACKS,

TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.

This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON,
Taylor's-on-Schroon,
Warren Co., N. Y.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE.
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

INVIGORATING AIR. PURE WATER. LAKE KUSHAQUA IN THE ADIRONDACKS. $12 to $15 a week. Direct N. Y. C.

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Manhattan Beach,
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
Address or telegraph
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

The Edgemere,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1.
FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS
A. E. DICK.

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"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

CATSKILLS.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.
Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

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O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
E. O'HARA, Proprietor.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 15. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Spring House & Baths

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, RAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT.

INDIAN NECK HOTEL, BRANFORD, CONN.—New-Haven Railway; pleasantest

PRAISE THE POLICE WORK

The Commissioners Jubilant Over the Excise Enforcement.

NO CASES FROM THE "TENDERLOIN"

Eighth Precinct Likewise Had Not a Prisoner — What Mr. Roosevelt and Acting-Chief Conlin Said of Sunday.

The Police Commissioners were jubilant yesterday over the manner in which the excise law was enforced throughout the city on Sunday. They were thoroughly satisfied with the work done by the police, which demonstrated that with the honest assistance of the reputable portion of the saloon keepers the law can be effectually enforced. The consensus of opinion was to the effect that last Sunday was the "driest" that had been seen in this city for a generation. That there were a number of places doing business is conceded, but the trade was carried on under such conditions of secrecy that it could not have been profitable.

Saloon keepers took no risks. They served only their friends, and it was almost impossible for strangers to quench their thirst with beer or liquor. Members of the Liquor Dealers' Association generally not only obeyed the law, but in many instances they gave information to the police about those non-members of the association who were violating it. Some of the smaller saloons on the extreme east and west sides of the city did an intermittent business during the day, whenever they could elude the vigilance of the police. The "growler" trade appeared to have been entirely broken up.

The returns made to Police Headquarters showed that but forty-five arrests were made for violating the excise law, from midnight on Saturday until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the smallest number that had been made for many years.

President Roosevelt, when asked about the enforcement of the law, said:

"I am more than pleased. There is nothing I can say, because the facts speak for themselves. The officers who were out Sunday to look after violators of the law reported to me several places that were apparently doing business despite the vigilance of the police. They will be carefully attended to if they attempt to do business next Sunday."

Acting Chief Conlin said to a reporter yesterday:

"The excise law was better observed on Sunday and the saloons were closed tighter than ever before within my recollection. I never saw anything like it in my life. I made a tour through the whole west side, taking in the Fifteenth, the Tenderloin, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts, and also went through the Eleventh, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts on the east side, and I assure you that such a condition of things was never seen in this city before. The saloons were closed, and there is no mistake about it.

"I spent considerable time in each precinct, and all along the line of the avenues the places were closed, with curtains drawn up and bar exposed. Only forty-five excise arrests were made. Last Sunday the number was seventy-two. It is only a question of a little while longer that we will have every saloon in the city closed as tight as a drum on Sunday."

The result of the rigid enforcement of the excise law was shown in the police courts yesterday morning. There were fewer arrests for intoxication and brawling on Sunday than had been the case for many years. At the Jefferson Market Police Court there were but eleven prisoners in all arraigned. There was not a single prisoner from the Tenderloin district, a most unusual occurrence, nor was there one from the Eighth Precinct, which generally furnishes a large contingent. Magistrate Brann, sitting at this court, said that he was quite satisfied that the number of arrests was due entirely to the closing of the saloons.

In the Essex Market Police Court there were more violators of the excise law arraigned than in any of the other courts. At this court Henry Weitlauf, a waiter at the saloon of Davoren & Kerwick, at the Bowery and Grand Street, was arraigned by Patrolman Barron of the City Hall squad. The barroom was closed, but the policeman went up stairs to the room, where Weitlauf sold him a glass of beer, together with a sandwich. The proprietors of the establishment claim that as they have a hotel license they can serve liquor and beer with sandwiches. Magistrate Deuel, however, held the accused in $100 bail for trial, as he regarded the sandwich as merely a subterfuge to cover the sale of the beer.

Moritz Cohn, a waiter at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms at the Harlem Court, charged with having sold a glass of beer with a sandwich to Policeman Smith of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Mr. Sulzer, who had been previously arrested and fined for violating the excise law, surrendered his saloon license, and in place of it took out a hotel license. The policeman went into the park on Sunday, and, seating himself at one of the tables on the platform, called for a glass of beer. He was told that he could only have beer with a meal, and then the policeman ordered a sandwich and a glass of beer, which were served him. He arrested the waiter. Sulzer's counsel contended that the hotel license permitted the sale of beer and liquor with eatables, but Cohn was held for trial.

Carl Werner and Frederick Smith, also waiters at the park, were arrested, charged with selling soda water in a place where liquor was exposed for sale, and they were also held for trial.

Benjamin Lunden and Morris Greenberg, who were arrested on Sunday for peddling bottled beer in Crotona Park, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, were discharged, owing to insufficient evidence that they had violated the law.

FINES FOR THE SALOON MEN.

Some of Them Also Sent to Prison for Excise Violations.

Recorder Goff yesterday cleared up the excise cases that remained over on the calendar from last Friday's batch, when fifty-five saloon keepers and bartenders pleaded guilty. The Recorder made short, sharp work of it.

Some of the men called for trial last week had not appeared, for one reason or another. It cost most of them pretty dear, for when they were called yesterday and pleaded guilty, an extra $25 was tacked onto the fine of $50 imposed as the regular figure on Friday.

The first one of the delinquents to be called was James Brennan, who lives at 443 East Eighteenth Street, and is a bartender at 291 Avenue A.

His counsel said that Brennan wished to plead guilty, and "come in under the treatment dealt out on last Friday to the others."

"It is for the Court to say what shall be done in this case," the Recorder said, sharply. "Why was he not here Friday?"

"His bondsman received no notification."

"Vigilance should be rewarded," said the Recorder. "You are fined $75, or fifteen days in the City Prison."

Brennan paid his fine.

John Sweeney, bartender, 275 Avenue A, said his bondsman was out of town on Friday, and so he was not notified that his case was to be called.

"Seventy-five dollars or fifteen days in the City Prison," announced the Recorder, shortly.

George Fuschein, another of the delinquents, said a mistake had been made in the District Attorney's office in regard to his name. When he went there Friday they told him that his case was not on. The Recorder gave him the benefit of the doubt and fined him only $50.

Peter Caffrey, 307 Third Avenue, pleaded guilty, and said he was sick on Friday. He was fined $50.

Martin Hammer pleaded guilty. He said his was "only a technical violation of the excise law." He kept open a few minutes after 1 o'clock.

"There is no technical violation," interrupted the Recorder. "Either it is a violation or it is not. I will fine you $75 or fifteen days in the City Prison."

William McLaughlin, 594 Tenth Avenue, was fined $50 or ten days in the City Prison.

All these men paid their fines.

Samuel Lay, 538 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, pleaded guilty, and added that he had no money to pay a fine. He said some officers forced their way through his kitchen into his saloon, where his wife and a friend were drinking a glass of beer. They arrested him. This was on July 14. On July 22 the Brewing Company dispossessed him, and he said he was not going into the business again. He has a wife and three children, and had put $200, all the money he had, into the business and lost it.

The Recorder sentenced him to five days in the City Prison.

Hermon Mohrfetide, a barkeeper of 311 East Seventy-sixth Street, was fined $75, as he was one of those who failed to appear on last Friday. He had come to court expecting to pay the ordinary fifty-dollar fine imposed last week, and had only that amount.

His lawyer, E. M. Friend, promised to be surety for the payment of the other $25, and the man was allowed to go until to-day.

Thomas Reilly of 1,084 First Avenue, was fined $75, as was John Niusses of 120 Third Avenue and Terence O'Brien of 1,980 Park Avenue. The latter was unable to pay his fine, and was committed to the Tombs for fifteen days.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned four indictments in the cases of excise violations transferred from Special Sessions. The four men indicted were George Stegmuller, liquor dealer, 443 West Thirty-eighth Street; Philip Nohl, waiter, 258 Grand Street; John Sullivan, bartender, 436 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Matthew Foley, bartender, 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

COST OF A BEEFSTEAK CHARGE.

Restaurant Man Served Lager, Too, and Was Sent to Prison.

The hornet's nest in the excise way that was stirred up by the former defiance of the saloon keepers possibly had much to do in getting August Suchmiller sent to the penitentiary for thirty days by Recorder Goff yesterday.

Suchmiller is a restaurant keeper in Columbus Avenue. He was arraigned before the Recorder charged with selling liquor without a license.

Suchmiller pleaded not guilty and asked for a trial. A jury was quickly secured. The Rev. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church sat on the bench with the Recorder listening to the trial. The case was considered as a test, and several points of interest to lawyers, restaurant keepers, and saloon keepers were involved.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare conducted the prosecution. His only witness for the people was Policeman Conway of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. He testified that on July 21 (Sunday) he went into the restaurant and ordered a steak. Then he ordered a glass of beer. The defendant said that he was not taking any chances that day in selling beer, but, as he knew the officer, he believed that it was all right. He brought a glass of beer, which the policeman drank. The defendant refused to take any money for the beer, but the policeman arrested him nevertheless.

Suchmiller went on the stand and said that he had been acquainted with the policeman for two years. He testified that he did not sell beer, but had a box of twenty-four bottles, which he had bought for his own use. He gave a glass of beer to the policeman, but did not sell it. The steak ordered by Conway was worth 15 cents.

In his charge to the jury, Recorder Goff said:

"The law says no person shall sell intoxicating beverages without a license from the State. Such sale is a violation of law. The issue here is clear and sharply defined. The defendant had no license to sell the prohibited liquors. This man kept a restaurant to serve food. He had no right, under the law, to have in a stock of ales, wines, and liquors to be sold on the premises. It makes no difference, in the eye of the law, whether such liquors are sold over a bar, on a table, or in a garden. The act of selling under whatsoever form is a violation of law.

"The lager which the policeman called for is within the class prohibited by law. He had no right to sell it. It is conceded that the policeman was served with beefsteak and lager beer. The defendant admits that. You will observe that the testimony does not show what particular part of the entertainment the 15 cents which the policeman gave paid for. You must know the market value of beefsteak and lager beer cannot enter here. You can only go according to the testimony.

"You must determine if the defendant did not become suspicious of the policeman when the latter only tasted the food and drink and if that suspicion did not cause him to change his mind about receiving payment.

"The administration of the criminal law necessarily begets artifice, craft, and planning in detecting criminals. When an officer in the performance of duty does an act inducing the act of another, which act is a crime in itself, that officer should not be held responsible.

"Nothing was said that the money payment was only for the beefsteak. In the absence of any such testimony I charge you that you must hold that the money was paid for both."

At the conclusion of the Recorder's charge, Mr. Hartman, counsel for Suchmiller, asked him to charge that the evidence showed that 15 cents was the restaurant price for the beefsteak. The Recorder refused.

The jury considered the matter for half an hour and brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder sentenced the defendant to thirty days in the penitentiary.

HAD BEER WITH HIS DINNER.

Policeman's Prisoner, However, Was Not Held—Bach Rode in a Carriage.

Philip Munn, who keeps a restaurant at 110 East Fourteenth Street, was arraigned by Policeman Ladislas Stransky of the East Fifth Street Station, in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Stransky said that he went into Munn's place shortly after noon Sunday and ordered a dinner. Afterward he ordered beer, and arrested Munn for serving it.

"I am to understand then," said Magistrate Deuel, "that you ordered a regular meal, and that afterward you ordered the beer to accompany it?"

"Yes, Sir," said Stransky.

"Well, there's no subterfuge about that. You ordered the meal in apparent good faith, not merely taking a sandwich for the sake of getting the beer. I understand that the prisoner has a restaurant license, and he was perfectly right in serving you."

"But, your Honor," said Stransky, "I ordered more beer when I had finished, while the dishes were on the table. I wanted to make a test case."

"There's nothing for you to make a test case on. He could have kept right on serving you," replied the Magistrate.

Munn was discharged.

Henry Bach, a saloon keeper at 514 East Eleventh Street, was arrested by Policeman Gill of the East Fifth Street Station Sunday, after the policeman had seen a woman coming from the saloon with a can. Bach refused to go with the policeman on foot.

"Hand," he said, "I don't resist, but I object to going along like a common thief. Wait till I get a carriage, and then I'll go with you."

The carriage was procured and Bach was taken to the station house. The only evidence Gill had was that he had seen the woman with a can. He did not taste the beer, he said, and Bach was discharged in Essex Market Court.

Gill had another prisoner in the person of Daniel Frey, who entertained a number of persons in the parlor above his saloon, at 530 Sixth Street, Sunday. Gill had no difficulty in getting into the place, and saw beer and whisky being served. Frey told the policeman that he was giving a party, and refused to accept payment for the drinks served. He was held in $100 for trial.

POLICEMAN LIKED SODA WATER.

Now He Will Have to Answer Before Mr. Andrews for Loitering.

There is a policeman in the Grand Central Station squad who will be very much surprised when he receives a summons today to appear before Commissioner Andrews at Headquarters. Mr. Andrews told yesterday why he will have the policeman before him.

"I took a spin around the city on my wheel Sunday," said Mr. Andrews, "to see how things, generally, were going on. I was over on the west side, and I must say that the excise question is now a past issue. I saw no saloons at all open, but I came across some other things which I did not like. For instance, I rode all the way down Eighth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Horatio Street, and I saw only one officer who was patrolling properly. The others were loitering on the corners and talking.

"About 5 o'clock in the afternoon I went into a drug store on Forty-second Street, opposite the Grand Central Station, and sat down at the soda-water counter. While I was there a policeman in full-dress uniform came in and sat down next to me. He sat there several minutes, and finally ordered some soda water, which he drank. Then he leisurely walked out again. I took the officer's number, and will reprimand him. I don't mind an officer getting a glass of soda on a hot day, but he must not leave his post and loiter.

"What I observed yesterday impresses me more and more with the fact that the Police Department must have a signal system. I have written to the police departments in about two hundred cities of 20,000 inhabitants, and find that nearly all have some kind of a signal system. We are away behind. The invitations sent out by the board a short time ago calling upon inventors to submit plans is beginning to bear fruit. I have received many communications on the subject. To a company of Boston has been given permission to establish an experimental plant in the Tenderloin Precinct. It will be put in next month."

Mullins Out on Bail.

Dennis Mullins, who was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and who on Saturday got a stay from Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court was admitted to $2,000 bail yesterday and left the Tombs. Patrick Skelly, the Fourteenth Street brewer, went his surety.

Spotters Active at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Law and Order League had spotters out yesterday to get evidence against the hotel men of this place, West End, and Pleasure Bay who violated the excise law by selling liquor on Sunday. The league will not procure warrants against the violators, but will lay the evidence before the Monmouth County Grand Jury, which meets at Freehold early in September. The hotel men propose to test the law, and served drinks to their guests yesterday on the advice of counsel.

Fifty Manchester Drunkards Arrested.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 26.—In this city of 55,000 inhabitants, the metropolis of a prohibition State, there were nearly fifty arrests yesterday for drunkenness. This is the largest number for any twenty-four hours in the history of the city.

From The New-York World of Yesterday.

SIDE DOORS WIDE OPEN.

That Is, Over the Bridge and Out of Roosevelt's Domain.

The facilities for obtaining liquid refreshments were better in Brooklyn yesterday than they have been at any time since the beginning of Sunday closing in this city. Even the most cautious left their side doors wide open.

Neither the police nor the whilom Law Enforcement Society made any effort to have the excise law observed. The more stringently the excise law is enforced in this city the bolder and more prosperous the Brooklyn saloon keepers are becoming.

From The New-York Sun of Yesterday.

Side Doors Open as Usual in Brooklyn.

There was no lack of alcoholic beverages in Brooklyn yesterday, and visitors from New-York found little difficulty in quenching their thirst. The police did not interfere with the saloon keepers whose places had the outward appearance of respect for the excise law.

SEEK UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION

Meeting of Lawyers in Detroit—Much Has Already Been Accomplished.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—There was a notable gathering of lawyers and jurists here this morning to attend a conference of members of the State Commissions for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. Frederick H. Stimson of Boston called the meeting to order, and S. M. Cutcheon of this city was made Chairman. The roll call showed that commissions from the States of New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Michigan, Georgia, Illinois, Connecticut, Mississippi, Iowa, South Carolina, Florida, Maine, Missouri, Colorado, Vermont, and Oklahoma were present.

The committee to which the subject of "A Commercial Code as to Bills and Notes" was referred last year reported that it favored the bill now in operation in Great Britain. Mr. Benjamin, a prominent English jurist, is now engaged in compiling all the laws of the world bearing on this subject. The Lord Chancellor of England, in a letter to the Chairman of the committee, urges the United States to adopt the British law relative to notes and bills.

Mr. Cutcheon reported that the Michigan Legislature had adopted the recommendations of the conference relative to a uniform law for the acknowledgment and execution of deeds; relative to sealing deeds; relative to marriage, and relative to the probate of foreign wills. He also reported that Wisconsin had abolished the days of grace.

All the members who reported any action by the Legislatures of the States they represented announced that the legislators were favorable to the adoption of the recommendations of the conference.

A committee of three was appointed to report a plan of action on all questions concerning uniformity of laws, with a view to securing the appointment of a Federal commission to operate with the conference.

Secretary Stimson reported that the matter of adoption of uniform hours of labor throughout the United States had been referred to Congress, and he thought the conference should take some action in regard to it.

A VICTIM OF THE SUN'S RAYS

Second Officer J. B. Sears of the Guyandotte Under Restraint.

The mind of Second Officer J. B. Sears of the Old Dominion Line steamship Guyandotte became unbalanced on Saturday night while the vessel was at sea, and he was placed under restraint.

Upon the arrival of the steamer here on Sunday night he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Sunstroke is said to be the cause of his trouble.

He has been made a victim of the sun's rays every year for about ten years. He worked too hard on Saturday, and at 10 o'clock in the evening he had to be placed under the care of two men. He was seen in the saloon acting strangely, muttering, and waving his arms about his head. He gave orders to those around him and seemed angry when he was not obeyed. He was taken to his stateroom and placed under restraint. Several times during the night the two caretakers had as much as they could do to keep him under guard.

Sears is married and lives at 558 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He is fifty-five years old and is an able officer. He was Captain of the Kanawha of the Chesapeake and Ohio Line for some years, and has been with the Old Dominion Line only about two weeks.

WAS DRIVEN FROM HER HOME

Nellie Eagan Tried to Drown Herself Because of False Charges.

The young girl who attempted suicide on Saturday night by jumping overboard at the foot of West Forty-ninth Street told Magistrate Kudlich and the matron at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that her name is Nellie Eagan, and that she is twenty years old.

According to her story, she came from Ireland about seven years ago, and has a mother, two sisters, and a brother in this city. For some time she has been a chambermaid in a bachelor-apartment house in West Thirty-eighth Street, and on Saturday night, when she went home, her sister accused her of immorality.

Though she protested her innocence, her mother would not believe her, and turned her out of doors. The girl had no place to go and tried to commit suicide. Two Sisters of Mercy appeared in court yesterday, and, on their application, the Magistrate committed the girl to their charge.

For the Atlanta Exposition.

The joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, which has the interests of New-York State at the Atlanta Cotton States' Exposition in charge, will meet for organization at the Murray Hill Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senators Higgins, Mullen, Stapleton, and O'Connor, and Assemblymen Blanchfield and Ainsworth of this committee reached this city last night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—F. G. du Bignor of Savannah is at the St. James.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of New-York State Prisons, and William A. Pinkerton of Chicago are at the Glisey.

—P. Diaz Cossio, Spanish Consul at Boston; ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, and Fremont Cole of Seattle, Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Count Bela Zichy of Buda Pesth, Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, and John P. Branch of Virginia are at the Waldorf.

Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, State Senators Edmund O'Connor, Frank W. Higgins, and Joseph Mullin; Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, United States Army, and Railroad Commissioner William Kirkley of Ohio are at the Murray Hill.

OVERZEALOUS ON EXCISE

This Is What Commissioner Julius Harburger Says.

HE TAKES MR. ROOSEVELT TO TASK

Talks About the Fruits of Good Government and Points Out What the "More Holy" City of Brooklyn Has Done.

"Tell the members of your constituency in the eastern section of the city that I am in favor of home rule and local option."

Julius Harburger of the Independent County Organization, who was appointed Excise Commissioner for that organization by Mayor Strong, said this last night at 50 Avenue C as a message from the Mayor to the Independent County Organization of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and that it was given to him last week.

Mr. Harburger met his constituents to deliver an address on "Liberal Excise Laws" and to answer Police Commissioner Roosevelt in his view on the strict enforcement of the excise statutes.

The rooms of the organization were thronged to the entrances, and many who could not enter heard the address from the sidewalk. John H. Roberts, President of the club, called the meeting to order, and introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Harburger announced that he had well considered the subject of his address, which was a matter uppermost in the thoughts of the people of this city.

Of Mayor Strong's election, he said it was the result of an uprising of the voters against mismanagement and corruption, but that the principles and platform of the Independent county organization, declaring for liberal excise laws and against all blue law proscription was the enunciation of the views of the majority of the voters.

In the appointment of department Commissioners, Mr. Strong, the speaker insisted, had not deviated from his expressed views, but a grave question had been thrust on the community by the Police Department in the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday, and as one of the Excise Commissioners he took issue on the subject.

Recent historical events in this country, he said, would show the fallacy, illiberalism, and un-Americanism of such a restrictive policy pursued in the name of good government.

Continuing, Mr. Harburger said:

At the outset, I will state that the President of the Police Board, Mr. Roosevelt, in his zeal and enthusiasm for the supposed cause he represents, is more than determined in despotically wiping out every vestige of freedom in our great metropolis, because he is receiving the encomiums, laudations, and well-wishes of the many Puritanical, fanatical, and bigoted beings who pride themselves on their blue-blooded ancestral lineage. He is a strong-minded, intelligent, honest American citizen, but he must be mistaken in the character of the great bulk of the American metropolitan citizens who reside within the borders of our great city. The respectable saloon interests in New-York, which in part represents the commercial prosperity of the city, is a tremendous power for good or evil.

In the Excise Department alone nearly $2,000,000 are collected annually for licenses, out of which amount $1,000,000 is contributed to the various charitable and humane institutions of the city. Those engaged in the trade that gives the city this great revenue are as law-abiding, in general, as any of our other merchants, and as cohesive in their love of fair play and of good government as any of the other great industrial classes. They were in favor of the administration at the last election, and it is history the fact that they did all in their power to overthrow the dominant organization then.

Sketching the condition of those interested in the retail liquor business under the old police régime and coming to the victory of last November, the speaker said:

Corruption in the various departments ceased; levying of blackmail and intimidation had become a part of the past. The Police and Excise Departments under the present régime had made it a possibility that honesty was the only passport by which merit would be recognized, and both departments were commended by the public for their work and well-established and defined doctrines.

Then came this overzealousness on the part of the Police Department in its construction of the enforcement of the law. Like a thunderbolt from heaven it came in the midst of serenity; while the people were enjoying the fruits of good government, a revival of business in the commercial marts was steadily on the increase, and in the most trying Summer day, this obsolete, forgotten blue law, with its fringe of bigotry, fanaticism, villageism, was dug up from its Rip Van Winkle slumber to confront the most liberal people in a most liberal city.

Mr. Harburger instanced the result of a coercion or negligent policy in regard to saloon interests in the recent Tory victory in England, and the overturn in politics in Iowa and Massachusetts.

Coming to Brooklyn, the speaker paid this tribute to Mayor Schieren's policy of optional intelligence:

Brooklyn, with its many churches, the idol of religiously inclined people of all denominations, is liberal in its construction of the Sunday-closing question. The saloons and beer gardens are open to the public. Thousands of Brooklynites are gaining a livelihood in the City of New-York. They are at home at night, but earn their living in our city in the daytime, and with perfect justice, too, among their neighborly New-Yorkers. We, in this city, though, pay the taxes, and otherwise contribute toward the maintenance of our glorious island. But when the day of recreation comes along we can gather our mite and expend it in the City of Churches. We have the consolation of knowing that it might have come with better grace from the more holy city to open the illiberal warfare against a free people. But even they of Brooklyn, with the prestige of their theologians, did not venture to interfere in the "strict and literal enforcement of the law."

The Speaker contended that, in nearly all times in the history of this city, a liberal construction was put on the excise law, and the "side door" became one of its institutions. The last assault on it in old times was when John A. Kennedy was Superintendent of Police, but he had to give up the fight and the plan of thirty-two years was ended when Mr. Roosevelt's policy was introduced.

Making a plea for tenement house dwellers, Mr. Harburger attacked the policy which closes groceries and delicatessen shops after 10 A. M. on Sunday, and continued:

Under monarchical forms of government, under barbaric and despotic powers, the people are not hampered, molested, and coerced as we are under the restrictive policy of the Sunday law. New-York City, with its population of nearly 2,000,000 people, is the most vital part of the life of the Union; and whatever is done within out city reflects throughout the country. We should, therefore, give due consideration to the wants of the people, and the pledges made by the nominating convention should be inviolably upheld. This next Legislature must give us remedial legislation. This issue made by the Police Department during the Summer months, when no result could be achieved, excepting as to the detriment of all business enterprises, and to the discomfort of three-quarters of our city's population, and the loss of millions of dollars—all this should have been avoided by the Police Department. If the Police Commissioners desired the unnatural enforcement of coercive laws, why not wait until the voice of the people could have been heard? They say they favor local option; then let the citizens decide for themselves, in a government of freedom. A city like ours stands for home rule, and if we desire the saloons open on Sunday for a longer or shorter period, the ballot will furnish the reply. It is an axiom that laws are not made for the few, but for the many. At present, however, it looks as if the converse were true.

The present excise law does not reach the clubman, who is in the minority, but it bears heavily upon the workingman, who is in the majority. The Independent county organization has not shirked in its duties toward the people. It stands on this issue of upholding a liberal spirit in the carrying out of the Sunday excise question. We never expected that any public official would revive in our great city strictures against the well-established principles of liberal doctrines, which have made New-York famous throughout the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Harburger criticised Mr. Roosevelt's designation of an official who criticises another, and said that he was as honest as he, and that the public men of the day are as honest as the officials of the Police Department.

The only debate on the address was in a few words by William McFadden, a brush dealer of 623 East Twelfth Street. He said that he found fault with Commissioner Harburger for inconsistency, and that if he had his will, he would close every saloon, and the only way to improve the situation was to bring it to an issue at the polls.

Miser and Money Soon Parted.

HAMILTON, Ala., Aug. 26.—Ben Stillman, an old miser, living in the country ten miles from here, lost the savings of a penurious lifetime by a curious accident last night. He had opened the strong box in which he kept his fortune, about $5,000 in greenbacks, and was counting out the money on a table, intending to carry it to the bank this morning, as an attempt was made to rob him several nights ago. While thus engaged he fancied he heard some one trying to enter. Rising suddenly he upset the table, a kerosene lamp upon it exploded, and the old man's house and all his money was consumed, and he was severly scorched in his attempt to save his fortune. The old man will scarcely survive the double shock.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ORDERS GIVEN THE MULE SPINNERS

National Executive Committee of the Union Passes on Grievances.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 26.—Secretary Robert Howard gave out the following report to-day of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the national Mule Spinners' Union, held yesterday:

A public letter will be written to the Superintendent of the Blackstone, R. I., mills, who recently declined to meet any representative of the national association and adjust grievances now existing. The spinners were ordered to remain at work for the week. Taftville, Conn., spinners asked permission to strike for more wages, but were ordered to remain at work a while longer, as their list is already higher than the wages now paid at the King Philip mills, this city. Wages have now been restored in every New-England cotton manufacturing centre, except Augusta, Fall River, and New-Bedford.

The Fall River and New-Bedford delegates were promised the indorsement of the national union in asking for more wages and in striking if a strike became necessary. The New-Bedford spinners will ask for more wages this week, and Fall River will keep quiet a few days until other local unions determine on a course of action.

The linen mill strike is still on, and it bids fair to last for many weeks. The corporation can buy all the filling yarn it requires.

ROCHESTER GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE

Several Employers Agree to Their Terms, but the Men Hold Out for All.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26.—There are 1,200 garment workers on strike to-day. Miss Schaumann of New-York City, who is in the city in the interest of the strikers, spoke at the meeting.

A few of the bosses made offers to their striking employes, and said they would agree to the terms made by the union. The strikers, however, refused to return until all the bosses made such offers. There are one hundred shops where all the employes are on strike.

What the men demand is that none but union help be employed; that wages shall be paid at the end of each week, Friday to be Jewish pay day, and Saturday for Christian help; each contractor shall furnish bonds in the sum of $50 for each machine running in the shop, the amount to be regarded as liquidation of damages for any breach of contract; wages must not be reduced during the Winter; 55 hours a week's work; that the "blacklist" be abolished; contractors to reinstate all their former employes; no overtime, piece, or task work; the agreement shall be for one year.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Manhattan Beach Attractions.—Manhattan Beach, now at the neight of its gayety, is visited by thousands day and night. There was another shake of the kaleidoscope last evening, when De Wolf Hopper and his merry company began a week of "Dr. Syntax." Mr. Hopper, as the eccentric pedagogue, and Edna Wallace Hopper, as mischievous Merope Mallow, are aided by an excellent company. "Dr. Syntax" is for this week only, as Rice's Burlesquers, refreshed by a vacation, resume in "1492" at the Labor Day matinée, reinforced by the eccentric Melville sisters, the sisters Hengler and Miss Annie St. Tel, the dancers; Arthur Dunn, comedian, and other novelties, and continue until the close of the regular season, Saturday, Sept. 14. The Circus Carnival has but a fortnight longer. Its arenic features are all of the best. The Le Moyne brothers, comedy acrobatic triple-bar performers, made their first appearance yesterday, and were much applauded. Sousa's departure for the St. Louis Exposition must occur a week hence. To-day will be devoted to the grand festival and sixth anniversary of the Manuscript Society of New-York. To-morrow will be Sousa day, and Thursday Wagner day.

—The Opening at Daly's.—Many orders for seats for next Tuesday's opening of Daly's Theatre, with the production of "The Queen's Necklace," by Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter, have already been received, and will be filled in the order of their receipt. The box office for the sale of seats opens this morning. Rehearsals of the play, under the direction of Mr. Redmund, Mr. Bellew, and Mrs. Potter, are well advanced. Mr. Dorney says they are rehearsing all over the theatre, and he can find no place except his own office where he can be free from interruption. The return of Mr. Daly from Europe is still uncertain, although he must be here during next month.

—"Thrilby" Coming Again.—Oscar Hammerstein has engaged the Garrick Burlesque Company to open the regular season at the Harlem Opera House, beginning Monday afternoon next with a special Labor Day matinée. "Thrilby" achieved a great success in Boston. The same excellent cast which presented the burlesque at the Garrick Theatre will be seen here again. Adele Ritchie has rejoined the company, and will appear as Little Billie, her original rôle. Several new musical numbers have been added to the burlesque.

—Souvenirs at the Casino.—It will be souvenir night at the Casino this evening, when "The Merry World" will have its one hundredth performance. The nature of the souvenirs has been kept a secret, but it is promised by Canary & Lederer that they will be very pretty and appropriate to the show itself. "The Merry World" has but two weeks after this to remain at the Casino, other engagements necessitating its withdrawal after Sept. 14. It is drawing large audiences, and is, in every sense, a success.

—"Alabama" in London.—The cast of Augustus Thomas's "Alabama," at the Garrick Theatre, London, will be as follows: Davenport, E. S. Willard; Col. Preston, J. Fernandez; Col. Moberly, John Mason; Lathrop, Cecil Crofton; Raymond Page, Basset Roe; Squire Tucker, Fred Tyler; Armstrong, W. T. Lovell; Carey, Agnes Miller; Mrs. Page, Marion Terry; Atlanta, Nannie Craddock; Mrs. Stockton, Keith Wakeman.

—Katie Emmett's Tour.—Katie Emmett will open her tour at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, Boston, Sept. 9, in her new melodrama, "Chat, an American Boy," written for her by Hubert and Marion Sackett. Hubert Sackett will be her manager, and he has secured time for his star all over the country. A feature of the play will be the introduction of the New-York Slum Band.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The sale of reserved coupon seats for continuous vaudeville is a new thing in this city, but it will be begun when the box office of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, in Fifty-eighth Street, opens next Thursday. Numbered orchestra seats will then be sold for the opening performance on Labor Day and two weeks thereafter.

—Pinero's New Play.—The title of A. W. Pinero's new play, to be produced at the Comedy Theatre, London, early in September, and, if successful, at the Lyceum, in this city, later, is "The Benefit of the Doubt." It is in three acts, and is styled a comedy.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run one of its popular excursion trains to Mauch Chunk, Penn., on Wednesday. The scenery along this route is magnificent. Everything possible is done on the trains for the comfort of passengers. A first-class dining car is attached to each train. The excursion rates, $2.25, with 50 cents extra for a trip over the Switchback. The train will leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street at 8:20 A. M. Full information can be obtained at 235 Broadway.

—There will be music this evening at 8 o'clock at Mount Morris Park by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band, and at Paradise Park by the Eighth Battalion Band. There will be music to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at Tompkins Square Park by Bedlinghoff's Military Concert Band, and at Abingdon Square by Ramponé's Old Guard Band. There will be music Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at East River Park by Boswald's Military Band.

—The Times acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "Charity," Amherst, Mass., for the benefit of Mrs. Lyon, who, penniless and friendless, is lying ill in a barren room at 3 Manhattan Street. Her mother recently died, and her husband went looking for work and has not been heard from. Mrs. Lyon gave birth to a boy, which died Friday last from want of care.

—James E. Kearney and William F. Fitzpatrick, the young doctors who were arraigned Saturday on complaint of William Ellis, employed at Patrick J. Cody's saloon, 376 Third Avenue, charged with breaking into the saloon and stealing $20, were honorably discharged yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville Police Court.

—Mails from Hongkong and Shanghai of July 31, from Yokohama Aug. 10, by steamship Peru to San Francisco, are due to arrive in New-York next Friday and Saturday. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. to-morrow.

—Nine young men, who were arrested Sunday for playing ball in West Harlem, were arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Court yesterday. Three of them were fined $2 each, four were fined $3 each, and two, against whom there was no evidence, were discharged.

Long Island.

—The Long Island Electric Railroad Company has withdrawn its application for a franchise to run its tracks through Far Rockaway. The first application made by the company was rejected, and upon making a second the Village Trustees decided to submit the question to a vote of the people at the annual election. The election will take place Sept. 10, and already the expressed feeling is so strong against granting the franchise that the company withdrew the application, and will make the terminus of its road at Inwood, a short distance from Far Rockaway.

—Percy Bunce, a Cold Spring Harbor baker, was stopped by tramps near that place early yesterday morning and forced to hand out a supply of fresh bread. Bunce has been stopped three times this Summer by tramps and made to give them bread. Each time it has been at about the same place—on the road between Cold Spring and Syosset.

—The sloop yacht Argo, owned by Capt. S. T. Cloek of Bay Shore, had her mast carried away by the heavy winds on the Great South Bay Sunday afternoon. There was a large party on board the yacht, returning from Point o' Woods. They were taken off by a steam launch and landed at Bay Shore.

—The annex boat Morrisania, running between Long Island City and Pine Street, New-York, broke one of her paddle wheels yesterday morning, while landing at the Long Island City dock. The boat was unable to make her regular trips, and people who usually travel in her were forced to take the ferries.

—The Protective Gun Club of the town of Flushing has elected the following officers: J. E. Hellyer, Flushing, President; Nicholas Doscher, Whitestone, Vice President; John Clancy, Whitestone, Secretary; R. Bilcke, Whitestone, Treasurer; L. Harway, Charles Clarke, and Carl Niemayer,

Tuesday
August 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ERRATIC MAYOR ARNOLD

He Keeps Poughkeepsie People Continually Guessing.

COL. "ARCHIE" ROGERS FOR SENATOR

Blacksmiths, Roofers, and Unknown Quantities Appointed to Office —The City's Political Prestige Gone.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 26.—The Mayor of this town is C. N. Arnold, a lumber dealer, a Republican, and a man who has not been known in recent years to tell a lie. He was nominated largely because Robert H. Hunter, formerly a State Committeeman, a Platt Republican, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, and county "boss," backed him for the office.

If Mr. Hunter had known what he does now he would not have done so, for Mayor Arnold has upset a whole kettle of fish which Mr. Hunter was cooking, and not only has his party in a row, but is giving the city an administration which has an opera bouffe side to it that makes some men swear and others laugh.

When it seemed good to Mr. Hunter to support Mr. Arnold last year he was expecting to take a prominent part in selecting a candidate for the State Senate from this district, which, under the new Constitution, includes the Counties of Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia. Mayor Arnold has done worse than nothing toward helping Mr. Hunter build up his machine. He has done many things which are so contrary to all the rules of business and politics that the citizens of this historic old town awake every morning expecting to be amused at hearing of some new manoeuvre.

The Mayor is a "perpetual picnic." The "situation," politically, would be picturesque without him; with him it is more nearly grotesque.

Gov. Morton lives in this county. Louis F. Payn has his residence in this district. So also does Speaker Hamilton Fish. Gen. James H. Ketcham, who for twenty-odd years has been one of the political war horses, also has his home here, and these facts make the matter up.

Mr. Hunter has been for some years the active man in looking out for Gen. Ketcham's political interests. Louis H. Vail, the present State Committeeman, is making war on Hunter, and this is regarded as nothing more or less than an attack on Gen. Ketcham. He has a big following in this and adjoining counties, and Mr. Vail's antagonism has aroused it to fighting pitch.

Mr. Vail's candidate for the Senate is supposed to be Col. Archie Rogers of Hyde Park, who is a member of the Governor's staff. He is said to be regarded with favor by Gov. Morton, although no one is prepared to give any authoritative declaration from Gov. Morton to that effect. However that may be, some of the Vail men claim it is true, and this no doubt, helps along the Rogers boom. Somewhat naturally are the Vail men allied to Col. Rogers's boom, that Mr. Vail has been supposed to be the favorite with Gov. Morton as against Mr. Hunter, and it is here that the last-named man needs the support of a Mayor for if a "boss" can not have State patronage that which comes through local officers is reckoned the next best thing in the town of Poughkeepsie.

But the man who had an elephant on his hands, and the keeper of the china store into which the animal broke on his walk, had a comfortable and tribunine time of it compared to that which has been seen in this town since Mayor Arnold first took office.

Mr. Arnold is a man of more than medium height and of slight proportions. He is old enough to have a chin beard and mustache that are white. He dresses modestly, as becomes one who is well-to-do in this world's goods. As a citizen he stands high. No one has suspected him of any dishonest act during his life, and he has always met the approval of good and thoughtful citizens. But if one asks the average citizen on the street, of either party what sort of an administration the city is enjoying, the most probable reply is: Haw, Haw, Haw!" For the Mayor has made appointments that from a political standpoint are of benefit to no party of faction, and from a business standpoint are not rated at all.

"He spends his time hunting for council resolutions to veto," said one man, and the Councilmen spend their time scurrying up the necessary votes to override the veto."

The trouble began when the Mayor made up his City Government. He appointed a Corporation Counsel, a Treasurer, a City Chamberlain, a Board of Police, a Superintendent of Streets, and a City Assessor.

The Corporation Counsel is an ineffective man by nature, whose name, according to the City Directory, is P. Edgar Ackert. There are those who insist that the middle name is wrong in the Directory, and he is familiarly spoken of as P. Everyman Ackert. In appointing him, Mayor Arnold established a rule, which he is said to have followed with other appointments, and that is: "Whenever recommendations are made for any man, appoint somebody else."

A strange collection of stories are afloat here as to the other appointments by the Mayor.

The City Chamberlain's place is one of importance. That official is Clerk of the Common Council, and collects license and registration fees. There were several well-known business men who would have been glad to accept the office. The Mayor ignored them all, and selected Eliphalet P. Bogardus. Mr. Bogardus, prior to this call to serve his fellow-citizens, which he accepted with alacrity, had been engaged in the unenviable but honorable business of mending roller skates and putting on tar roofing. His appointment is said to have given a surprise to this community. To Mr. Hunter, who wanted a good political worker appointed, it came as a severe shock. Mr. Bogardus had been known as either a business man or a politician.

For City Treasurer, Mayor Arnold selected Charles Dickinson, who was the proprietor of a little grocery establishment down on the lower end of Main Street. This was another shock to Mr. Hunter and the politicians.

When it came to the reorganization of the Police Department, there was a heap of fun. The board consists of four—two Republicans and two Democrats. Mayor Arnold's first board included O. M. Shedd, editor of The Star, and William La Paugh, as the Republican members. Trouble began when Editor Shedd, being intimate with the Mayor, proceeded to acquire the contract for doing certain city printing. His Republican brethren in the Board of Aldermen did not like to see him getting everything in sight, so they passed a resolution relieving him of the work. Mayor Arnold locked horns with the board, and promptly vetoed its action.

Then Mayor Arnold decided that a change was needed in the head of the Police Department. Maybe he caught the idea from New-York. William McCabe, a young man who is said to have been exceptionally well qualified for the place, was the Chief. Commissioner La Paugh, however, refused to vote to remove McCabe. Mayor Arnold is said to have directed the men he had appointed to do so at once, and though his orders to La Paugh were explicit, the latter would not obey.

The reason assigned for this obstinacy is now said to be this: "La Paugh keeps a livery stable. Friends of Chief McCabe made open threat that if he voted to remove him, they would use their influence to prevent the hiring of any of the Commissioner's carriages for funerals."

This was a potent argument that for the space of two days and two nights blocked the Mayor's proposed remodeling of the Police Department. But Mayor Arnold solved the difficulty in a peculiar and unexpected way. He decided not only to cut such Gordian knots as were in sight, but to cut off the heads of the entire Police Board, and this he did. He demanded their resignations, and all were sent in. Presently he proceeded to appoint a new board, and on that board the name of Vandyne Schoonmaker appeared in place of Mr. La Paugh. Then orders were issued for the removal of Chief McCabe, and this time they were obeyed. When the Chief was out Mayor Arnold promptly had the board appoint William Platto as the head of the department. Mr. Platto had always been a blacksmith, and had never been in a position to acquire any knowledge of a police department, but he took hold.

If a law breaker or disturber of the peace comes within the reach of his strong right arm, Mr. Platto, it is said, will strike him down, but the lawbreakers do not come within hailing distance. With some of the tools, &c., which Mr. Platto could doubtless temper to a nicety, there have been about twenty-five burglaries committed within the city, and no arrests. Mr. Platto is spoken of as "the Roosevelt of Poughkeepsie" because of his attempts to close the saloons on Sunday. The success of this attempt is variously estimated. Some say it is possible to get a drink on Sunday in the old way.

There was still more change for the Police Board. Mr. Schoonmaker, having helped get McCabe out and Platto in, resigned his position, and the Mayor has recently appointed Byron L. Heath in his stead.

Now, all these surprises which Mayor Arnold has been giving to the people have made the citizens distrustful. They speak slightingly of the City Government. They do not take it seriously. "If a dog is to be shot," they say, "the policeman must first go buy himself some cartridges, then oil his pistol, then he may shoot."

This means that the City Government is, in their opinion, starting toward general demoralization.

As Mayor Arnold has appointed so many men who were unknown to any one but himself, some say unkind things to the effect that he has been appointing to office men who had been his customers in the lumber business. This doubtless is not meant very seriously.

There is, however, one serious side. The city was being paved in many streets. Property owners along the streets were paying for it, and a much-needed improvement, which would have added greatly to the city was well in progress. All at once, the Mayor and Counsel got at loggerheads over questions involving the paving of the intersections of streets. Attempts to straighten the tangle were of no avail, the work was delayed, then stopped, then given up altogether, by many who would have continued it if they could have had a guarantee that their improvements would not be made useless by some veto by the Mayor.

This sort of an administration on the part of a man who was elected, or at any rate nominated, with the expectation that he would build up the party machine in the good old way, has done a great deal toward demoralizing the party.

Mayor Arnold makes no explanation, and he has, to a wonderful degree, the genius of keeping his own counsel. No one knows why he so suddenly saw fit to "turn down" Mr. Hunter and his crowd of political workers, or why he made such curious selections for some of his important offices.

He does not help Mr. Hunter in the Senatorial fight. If Louis F. Payn and Hamilton Fish, in Columbia and Putnam Counties were to unite, they could nominate a candidate for the Senate, and ignore this county. Mr. Vail, in apparently favoring Col. Rogers, may have reckoned that Mr. Fish in Putnam County would also favor him.

The town of Clinton has held its primaries and indorsed Col. Rogers. It specifically directed its delegates to vote against Robert H. Hunter, and Republicans of his faction. To indicate how strongly opposed they were to Mr. Hunter, the Clinton Republicans inserted in the resolution, the name of James W. Hinkley, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, coupling his name with that of Mr. Hunter, as one of the style of "Republicans" whom the delegates should oppose.

FIRE IN THE TREASURY BUILDING

Extinguished Before the Engines Arrived, and Fortunately Very Little Damage Done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Fire was discovered at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon in the stationery storage room of the Treasury Department, situated in the basement of the north front of the big building. A general alarm was turned in, but when the engines reached the scene the blaze had been extinguished.

The damage, which was slight, was to paper only and to the room. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is presumed to have been spontaneous combustion.

Nearly all the clerks had left the building at the time the alarm was given, so there was no panic. In the upper part of the Treasury Building, close under the roof, are numerous piles of inflammable matter, consisting of old records, is stored. A fire breaking out in that part of the building would be exceedingly dangerous; but, though the necessity of providing a fire-proof building for the storage of records has been urged upon Congress for many years, no action has been taken.

BICYCLIST DISMOUNTED BY HORNETS

He Had to Leave His Wheel and Roll in the Dust to Dislodge Them.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 26.—The passengers in the stages on the way to the morning train to-day witnessed an unusual sight, and for a time feared they would have to deal with a maniac.

Bowling along some distance ahead of the stages was a wheelman, evidently out for an early spin. He was riding on the sidewalk, and some of the stage passengers were admiring his expertness, when suddenly he dropped from his bicycle, and, leaving it lying on the walk, started for the middle of the roadway and toward the station as fast as his legs would carry him.

As he ran, the bicyclist kept brushing his head and face with his hands and going through other actions that led the passengers to conclude that he had suddenly lost reason. Some of the women passengers became alarmed and screamed. They were sure the man was crazy, but the stage drivers knew otherwise, for they had recognized him as Dr. C. F. H. Boedeker, a well-known Summer resident here.

Before the lumbering vehicles could catch up to the doctor he had taken several rolls in the dusty roadway and had danced first on one foot and then on the other, never stopping, but all the while brushing his head and face with his hands.

When the stages reached the prancing physician the passengers learned the cause of his strange actions. They had not noticed that the doctor had deserted his wheel under a big tree. Neither had they learned much to their own comfort, that the tree sheltered a very large nest of active hornets that had been made still more active by a shower of stones thrown at them by passers-by.

The doctor arrived under the tree just in time to receive the full wrath of the swarm, and his strange actions on the public highway were fully justified by the number of stings he had received.

The hornets proved so active that it was found necessary to station a man near the tree to warn passers by.

AUGUST RUTTEN'S WILL FOUND

His Property Divided Between His Widow and Sister.

When August Rutten died last week no trace of a will by him could be found anywhere. Mr. Rutten was a well-known capitalist and lived at 41 West Fifty-eighth Street.

His widow obtained an order from Surrogate Arnold permitting her to search the safe of the New-York Stock Exchange Building Company, of which Mr. Rutten was a member, and there, aided by her cousin, Alfred S. Heidelbach, a member of the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., she found the missing will.

By the terms of this will Mr. Rutten gives to his sister, Franziska Schuster, the widow of Wilhelm Schuster, his house at 12 Traumsstrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Main, on condition that she will assume the payment of the mortgage on the property. His sister is also to have one-eighth of the residue of his personal property, which is to be held in trust for her by his friend, William B. Bonn.

To his wife, Helene Rutten, the testator gives all the rest of his personal property and all his real estate. In the event of the death of himself and his wife at or about the same time, provision was made for an increase of the trust fund for his sister by one-eighth share of his personal property and his wife's share of his property, in that event, was to go to Mrs. Rutten's brothers Albert and W. H. Seward Heidelbach.

Baltimore Carriers Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Post Office Department has disciplined some of the letter carriers in Baltimore for alleged dereliction of duty. As a result of the investigation carried on by Post Office Inspectors, seven carriers have been suspended for periods ranging from five to fifteen days. There is no truth in the statement that the number implicated was seventy.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE

Details of the New Plan Issued by J. Pierpont Morgan.

NEW COMPANY AND NEW SECURITIES

A Consolidated Mortgage for $175,000,000—$36,000,000 First and Second Preferred Stock and $100,000,000 Common.

A large and far-reaching amount of legitimate curiosity was satisfied yesterday when the remodeled plan for the reorganization of the Erie Railway was issued simultaneously in this city and in London through the medium of J. P. Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co., respectively.

The plan came forth in the form of a pamphlet of thirty-three pages, and it was accompanied by an elaborate explanatory circular, which will be found in the advertising columns of this newspaper. The new plan has evidently been prepared with extreme care by the Reorganization Committee, which consists of C. H. Coster, Louis Fitzgerald, and Anthony J. Thomas.

The Erie Railway system, it is explained, is made up of the lines known as the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Chicago and Erie Railroads. These two latter are operated by or for the Erie, upon its guarantee that a fixed proportion of their gross earnings shall be paid as net earnings, without regard to the actual results of the business. This arrangement, the committee argues, is inherently weak, and develops a conflict of interests between three companies which ought to be close allies; and it also checks development and improvement. The permanent removal of these troubles is most desirable. In order to remove them, and to establish the community of interests referred to, the plan proposes to consolidate or otherwise unite the three properties in one new corporation.

An arrangement has been made with the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad voting Trustees whereby, subject to ratification by their beneficiaries, they undertake to foreclose and deliver the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio property, subject only to the prior lien, equipment, and leased line securities, for which reservation is made.

It is intimated that the Messrs. Morgan & Co. have also secured the Chicago and Erie lines, which form an important part of the Erie system, therefore all the parts of the system may now be solidified into one compact organization from New-York to Chicago, very much in the way that the same parties have united the former so-called Richmond Terminal System in the present Southern Railway. New securities are to be created on the entire line from New-York to Chicago, with all branches, coal roads, &c., as follows: (1) $175,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 100-year gold bonds, secured by mortgage and pledge of all property acquired under the plan of reorganization by the new company; of these bonds, $35,000,000 will be 4 per cent. prior lien bonds and $140,000,000 will be 3 to 4 per cent. general lien bonds; (2) $30,000,000 first preferred 4 per cent. non-cumulative stock; (3) $16,000,000 second preferred 4 per cent. non-cumulative stock; (4) $100,000,000 common stock.

The mileage of the new company will be:

New-York, Lake Erie and Western proper	538 miles
New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio	600 miles
Chicago and Erie	250 miles
New-York, Lake Erie and Western auxiliary companies	550 miles
Total	1,938 miles

with valuable terminal facilities at Jersey City, Weehawken, Buffalo, &c., and also one-fifth ownership in the stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company. Of the prior lien bonds, $5,000,000 are reserved for enlargement and improvement of terminal facilities, including elevation of tracks, additional wharf facilities at New-York, reducing grades, constructing double track, and purchasing additional equipment, to be used only with the consent of the voting trustees. Of the general lien bonds, $92,668,000 are reserved for the ultimate acquisition of all bonds and guaranteed stocks now left undisturbed on various parts of the system, and $17,000,000 for new construction, betterments, additions, &c., after 1897, not over $1,000,000 to be used in any one year.

Under the reorganization there will be converted into new securities everything on the Erie subsequent to the first consols, everything on the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio except $8,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, and everything on the Chicago & Erie subsequent to the first mortgage. The present Erie second consols get 75 per cent. in new general lien bonds, and 55 per cent. in new first preferred stock; the funded coupon bonds of 1885 get 100 per cent. in new general lien bonds, 85 per cent. in new first preferred stock, and 10 per cent. in new second preferred stock; Erie incomes get 40 per cent. in new general lien bonds and 60 per cent. in new first preferred stock; the present preferred stock, on paying assessment, gets 100 per cent. in new second preferred, and the present common stock, on paying assessment, gets 100 per cent. in new common stock. Nothing additional is given for the assessment in either case. Chicago and Erie incomes get 100 per cent. in new second preferred stock. The new general lien bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1896, at the rate of 3 per annum for two years, and 4 per cent. thereafter.

In addition to its lien on all the railroad now belonging to the Erie, the new mortgage will further be secured by lien on the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Chicago and Erie, together with various other properties, which latter, with the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are worth some $35,000,000 or more. This will make the new prior lien bonds an exceptionally strong security, and will also entitle the new general lien bonds to a high rank in the market.

The Erie reorganization first lien and collateral trust bonds will be paid off.

It is proposed to put all of the Erie stock into a voting trust. The assessments, according to the explanatory circular, on the stock of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company are fixed at $12 per share on preferred stock, and $18 per share on common stock; but, as prompt deposit of the securities and an early payment of a considerable assessment fund are important, a deduction of $4 per share on the preferred stock and $6 per share on the common stock will be allowed on account of the assessments above mentioned to such depositors as deposit their stock within a short period discretionary with the committee, and also pay the assessment less such deduction, within dates to be fixed by advertisement; such payment to be in four installments at least thirty days apart. Such depositors will thus obtain participation in the reorganization upon the net sum of $8 per share on preferred stock and $12 per share on the common stock.

The first deposits of stock must be made on Sept. 20.

A syndicate of $25,000,000 in money has been formed to subscribe for $15,000,000 of the prior lien bonds of the new company, and to take the place and succeed to all the rights of holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company who shall not deposit their stock and pay the assessments thereon.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co. charge $500,000 for their services, and, we are informed, take common stock in payment.

The following are interesting extracts from the plan:

The fixed charges of the Erie System for 1894 amounted to about $9,400,000
Under this plan they will amount to about 7,850,000
Making a reduction of about $1,550,000

"For the first two years after reorganization they will be further reduced by $300,000 per annum, as the new general lien bonds will, during that period, bear only 3 per cent. per annum interest. The plan also provides for such moderate expenditures on capital account in the early future and during the first few years as may be necessary for the regular and steady development of the property.

"The absence of any such provision for capital expenditures has always been one of the chief sources of embarrassment of the Erie system, and has rendered it impossible for that system to keep up with its competitors or to adapt itself to handling its business with that economy which the character of traffic to-day renders essential if satisfactory results are to be secured. The system is forced to carry a relatively small proportion of non-competitive traffic, and a large part of the revenue comes from 'through' freight and from coal and iron on which low rates prevail at all times, and on which the rates are always among those most seriously affected in times of prolonged depression.

"This plan, in order that its benefits shall be permanent, seeks to enable the company successfully to meet these periods of depression when they come. With this in view, the fixed charge for the years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898, is reduced to about $7,550,000 per annum, a sum nearly equaled by the net earnings of the property in 1893-4—one of the worst years the country has ever known, and one in which this property was operated under great disadvantages. Furthermore, in the new fixed charge is included the interest on a large sum of money intended to be spent immediately after reorganization in improving and adding to the property, and in purchasing modern equipment. This expenditure should enable the company to enlarge its business, and also to transact it with greater economy than heretofore, circumstances which readily justify the slight increase of fixed charges after July 1, 1898, as set forth above, to say nothing of the increased revenue likely to ensue from improved commercial conditions throughout the country."

The net earnings this year will not differ materially from last year, if allowance is made for large amounts spent for building cars and other like work this year, which are treated as a part of operating expenses by the receivers. The plan shows that the real net earnings of the Erie System, from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, leave (after allowing for all cross-entries and worthless items) an average surplus over the new fixed charges of about $1,500,000 per annum, a sum sufficient for the full 4 per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock and nearly 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock. The reorganizers call attention to this and say: "While not intending to imply that any return to former average earnings can be immediately realized, we make the foregoing statement to show that the securities of the new company will have intrinsic value, and that the reorganization is sound and conservative."

Securities already in the hands of Messrs. Morgan, under their circular of Dec. 10, 1894, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors.

The plan has been accepted by all the large interests both here and abroad, and it will be pushed rapidly to a conclusion.

MARYLAND DAY IN BROOKLYN

A Monument to Men Who Died at the Battle of Long Island to be Unveiled To-day.

All patriotic Brooklynites are expected to decorate their houses with flags to-day in honor of the celebration of the battle of Long Island and the visiting Marylanders, who have come here to unveil a shaft on Prospect Hill, in Prospect Park, in memory of the Maryland soldiers, who were killed in that vicinity 119 years ago.

The celebration will be carried out to-day, according to the programme which has already been published. The military parade will start at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and will be reviewed by the visitors in the park, after which the shaft will be unveiled with impressive ceremonies. In the evening there will be a banquet at the Hotel St. George.

Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore yesterday sent work to the Brooklyn Committee that he could not be present.

Among those who will attend the celebration are six descendants of Col. Gassaway Watkins, a Marylander, who fought at the battle of Long Island. They are William Watkins Kenly, Douglass C. Kenly, Davies L. Kenly, Albert C. Kenly, Edwin Warfield, and John Warfield.

Col. Watkins fought through the Revolution and the war of 1812, and at the time of his death, in 1840, was President of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton will be escorted from the Murray Hill Hotel, this city, to the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, by Lieut. Col. Norman S. Dike, and Mayor Strong will be escorted there by Col. N. T. Sprague.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be represented by a committee consisting of Walter S. Logan, Chairman; Gen. Thomas S. Wilson, United States Army; Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Gen. Horatio C. King, W. W. Kenly, John Winfield Scott, Henry Hall, W. W. J. Warren, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will entertain Mayor Strong and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Storrs at his home after the exercises at the park. Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff will also entertain visitors.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, United States Army, Chairman of the Parade Committee, yesterday issued an appeal to have the city decorated to-day with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion.

NATHAN R. CHEDSEY'S WILL FILED

Property Worth $110,000 Distributed by the Lawyer—Gifts to a Church.

Nathan R. Chedsey, an old-fashioned lawyer, who had an office at 6 City Hall Place for a quarter of a century or more, left an estate valued at $110,000.

He died on March 28 of this year, but his will was not filed until yesterday. Samuel B. Goodale and Henry W. Norton of this city and Henry C. Newton of New-Haven, Conn., are named in the will as executors and trustees.

The testator gives to the First Ecclesiastical Society of the town of Durham, Conn., known as the Congregational Church of Durham, Conn., $5,000 as a memorial, to be known as the Chedsey Memorial, the income to be applied to the support of the Gospel of Christ, and in part payment of the minister's salary. To the Deacons and Trustees of this church $1,000 is given, the income to be used in keeping the graves and tombstones of the members of the Chedsey family in good condition, and an additional $1,000 is given to keep other portions of the cemetery in repair.

Anna Maria Chedsey, the testator's widow, is to receive an annuity of $2,400 for life in lieu of dower, and a life interest in his late home at 346 West Twenty-third Street, and some of his personal property. Mr. Chedsey's managing clerk, John J. O'Brien, is given $500, with the request that he will use it in the education of his sons "without reference to sectarian prejudice," and he is also to have the use of the testator's office and his law library, and if, after five years, he has conducted the business properly, the library and office effects are to become his property.

Charles P. Chedsey, a brother of the testator, is given the Chedsey farm in Durham, Conn., for life, and, after other bequests are made to relatives, the residue of the estate is left to the sons and daughters of Charles P. Chedsey.

BURIAL OF EX-ALDERMAN O'CONNELL

His Remains Were Laid at Rest in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The body of ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell of Brooklyn, who died last Friday at his sister's home, 575 Carlton Avenue, was buried yesterday in Holy Cross Cemetery.

There were no services at the house, but friends of the dead politician gathered there early in the afternoon to pay their last respects. Many handsome floral tributes were sent by organizations to which he belonged.

The pall bearers were Thomas F. Byrnes, Thomas P. Farrell, James Bannon, James Kerwin, B. Beatty, John Eagan, Philip McEvoy, Samuel Duff, Frank Quail, Matthew Murphy, George Mance, John Horan, Mirabeau L. Towns, Thomas McDonald, John Gaynor, John McGroarty, William Runtree, Michael Bracken, and William McTammany.

Delegations were present representing the various Democratic district organizations, the Thomas F. Byrnes Association, the Constitution Club, the Joshua Shaw Association, and the Vanderbilt Club.

There was a brief service at the grave.

More Anthrax than Is Usual.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—From reports recently received by the State Board of Health and the Department of Agriculture it appears that anthrax, a cattle disease much feared by farmers, has been more prevalent in certain sections of the State in the last two months than in five years previously. Veterinarian Quigley, who has had charge of the cases for the State Department of Agriculture, attributes the increase to climatic influences.

The extensive dairy section about Deposit, Delaware County, has been stirred up somewhat by several cases arising there, and herds have also been affected by the disease in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Otsego, Wyoming, and Sullivan Counties. In Chautauqua horses are reported to have died with it. Anthrax can be communicated to man or woman, and in such a case is very deadly. The cases just now, though showing an increase, are not reported to be numerous enough to cause alarm.

HUDSON IS IN A FERMENT

Attempt Made by Chatham to Get the Columbia County Buildings.

LOUIS F. PAYN BACK OF THE PLAN

Periodical Attention Called to the Jail by Outbreaks of Prisoners—Offices Are in Bad Shape.

HUDSON, Aug. 26.—Twenty-five citizens and freeholders of the village of Chatham have petitioned the Board of Supervisors of Columbia County to change the site of the county buildings from Hudson to Chatham.

This action has stirred up the residents of this ancient county seat in a way that is amusing to an outsider. They regard the attempt as simply the result of some political promises made to the unsuspecting Chathamites by Louis F. Payn, the Republican boss of this county, and the right-hand man and confidential agent of Thomas C. Platt. Forgetting that the Board of Supervisors has not the authority to change county seats by resolution as a motion passed by viva voce vote, some of the dwellers in this city say they "would resist by force" any attempt to remove the county buildings.

There has been much to centre the attention of Hudson people upon their public buildings. Occasionally a prisoner has escaped from jail, and their notice has been called to the tumble-down affair which does duty as the county and city prison. In their discussions of the jail, there are irreverent ones who say that it is so rickety that "the prisoners are searched for hairpins; else they will dig a way out." Some have proposed that if nothing else were to be done, "it should at least be papered." Gradually the city has been giving up its claims in the institution to the county, and when the county had the place all its own, then comes this petition for removal.

The petition is regarded by some seriously. They say that twenty-five property owners of Chatham would not have signed their names to the petition unless they considered it in a sober, serious light, and they would not have asked that the county buildings be transferred to Chatham unless they expected the necessary legislation changing the county seat were to follow.

The petition reads thus:

"We, the undersigned, twenty-five freeholders of the County of Columbia, hereby petition, in pursuance of Section 31 of the county law, that the site of the county buildings containing the courtroom, County Clerk's office, jail, Sheriff's residence, office and barn, Supervisors' room, and jury rooms, now located in the City of Hudson, be changed to a new site in the village of Chatham, being the vacant lot on the corner of West Avenue and Kinderhook Street, in said village."

The petition is not considered dangerous, because the people believe the Board of Supervisors cannot be controlled by Chatham interests or politicians.

"The people of this county have found by long experience," said one resident of Hudson, "that attempts of this sort are not wholly new, and that when such things are attempted they have the backing of Mr. Payn. He controls, or has controlled, the Republican politics of the county for so long a time that he may fairly be said to own the party, though there is some revolt against him. It is wholly within the limits of possibility, not to say probability, that Mr. Payn has given the people of his village to understand that the necessary legislation can be secured to locate the county seat at Chatham, and they have begun their part of the work. Attempts of a similar nature have been made before."

The present county buildings are not what the county needs. Many of the officers of the county are quartered in rooms rented elsewhere, and before the changes needed can be made, considerable money will have to be spent on them. It is over this question of putting the buildings into such condition as they should be that the Chatham people have been inspired to make the present raid. Attempts have been made in the past to raise money for the required improvements. Members of the Board of Supervisors who were controlled by Mr. Payn have opposed, and the reason for this opposition is now attributed to Mr. Payn's ambition to remove the county seat to his own village.

The county seat of Columbia has been once moved during its history. Originally it was at Claverack, when that town included what is now Hudson. The change was made in 1806.

TIME TABLES FOR BROOKLYN TROLLEYS

The Cars, However, Will Not Run Faster than They Did with Horses.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday put in operation new time schedules, which necessitate an increase of speed on all the trolley lines controlled by that corporation. Mayor Schieren learned of the matter and called President Rossiter of the company and Corporation Counsel McDonald to his office for a conference. Mayor Schieren told President Rossiter that he feared his new schedules would result in a speed in excess of the six-miles-an-hour limit, but President Rossiter assured the Mayor that there was no occasion for alarm. He said that no violation of the ordinance was contemplated, nor would one be committed.

President Rossiter afterward made a statement for publication.

"The modified time tables," he said, "which are put in effect to-day do not in any case exceed the provisions of the speed ordinance, and in the majority of cases the time is longer than that consumed by the old horse cars. The change in the time tables is simply one of a dozen improvements that have been put in effect since July 1, to give the public better service. There was no concealment made of these figures, and they were made after careful consideration.

"When the new figures are compared with those for which they were substituted, they show very little change, and none of the changes are over the rate of speed actually authorized by ordinance. The introduction of electricity cannot bring to Brooklyn any more rapid transit than was allowed under the old horse-car system as long as the present speed ordinance continues in force."

Mayor Schieren told Corporation Counsel McDonald to report to him any violation of the ordinance that may be brought to his attention by the Inspectors.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

President Cleveland Commutes the Sentence of an Indian Convict.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed on Cephas Wright, a Choctaw Indian, convicted of murder in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas, who was to have gone to the gallows on Sept. 13 next.

In indorsing the commutation, Mr. Cleveland says:

"This convict is a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, and at the time of the commission of his offense was thoroughly benighted, entirely ignorant of the English language, and had apparently no idea of the enormity of his crime in the light of civilized law. The Judge who sentenced him and the prosecuting officers who officiated upon his trial, as well as the successors of such officers, indicate a desire for the interposition of Executive clemency, and my examination of both the law and facts of the case, so far as they are presented to me, constrain me to concur in this official recommendation."

President of Euphrates College.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Rev. C. F. Gates has been elected President of Euphrates College, which is situated at Harpoot, in Turkey. Mr. Gates belongs in Chicago, and has for fifteen years served as a missionary in Mardin, Mesopotamia, under the American Board. He was graduated from Beloit College in 1877, and from the Church Theological Seminary in 1880. He is in the prime of life, a scholar of mark, and with much executive ability and personal force. This is the only college in Armenia and is under American control. It occupies a place of broad influence in directing the educational system for 5,000,000 people.

PUSHED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED

Frank Snyder, a Brooklyn Dock Rat, Forced Henry Schloop into the East River to Amuse His Companions.

Frank Snyder, fourteen years old, of 164 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, was committed to jail for examination Friday on a charge of murder by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday morning.

Snyder is accused of having caused the death, by drowning, of Henry Schloop, seventeen years old, of 195 Jay Street, Saturday afternoon.

Schloop was employed by D. Niebuhr, a grocer, of 195 Jay Street. He came from Bremen, and had been in this country but a short time. He was sent by his employer Saturday afternoon to the foot of Bridge Street to get a load of ice. When Schloop got to the dock with the horse and wagon he found a gang of dock rats playing there. They began to annoy him, but he paid no attention to them. Snyder was the leader of the gang, and, finding that Schloop was not inclined to be bullied, said:

"Let's throw the Dutchman overboard."

Suiting the action to the word, Snyder rushed upon Schloop and pushed him into the water.

The other young dock rats applauded Snyder, and jeered at Schloop, as the latter disappeared in the water, but when he did not return to the surface they became alarmed and ran away.

A policeman was informed of the drowning, but not of the circumstances, and he sent the grocer's wagon back to its owner.

When Mr. Niebuhr was told that Schloop was drowned while swimming, he refused to believe it, and said the boy must have been thrown into the water, for he was a good swimmer. He went to the Second Precinct Police Station, and told Capt. Druhan of his suspicions. Detectives were sent to investigate the case, and they learned that Mr. Niebuhr's suspicions were correct.

They ascertained that young Snyder was the guilty lad, and yesterday morning went to his house to arrest him. Snyder saw them coming, and divined their purpose. When they knocked at his door he ran to the attic. As the detectives pursued him he opened a trapdoor and jumped to the floor below, where the detectives caught him. He made a slight attempt to escape, but was easily overpowered.

When arraigned in the police court Snyder was very defiant.

"I am not guilty," he said, in a blustering way, when asked to plead.

"This is a serious charge," said Justice Walsh, "and I will hold the case over until Friday, so you may secure counsel."

"Any time will suit me," said Snyder.

THE BUILDERS NOT SURPRISED

EXPECTED TO FIND WATER IN SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.'S LOT.

Superintendent Smith Laughs at a Sensational Story—Foundations of the Great Store to be Perfect.

With the approach of Fall work on the great building of Siegel, Cooper & Co., at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, is being pushed along with increased rapidity, and at least half of the massive tubular columns which are to support the largest store, possibly, in Christendom, now rest in position. This is by all odds the most tedious part of the work, for every pillar has to rest on solid rock, which means a great amount of blasting and digging.

When the pillars are all in position the building operations will proceed rapidly.

At the present time about 300 men are being employed in blasting out rock at the eastern end of the ground, and in digging pits for pillars. The workmen have been handicapped somewhat by the presence of water and quicksands, which have filled up the pits at the western extremity of the excavation as soon as they have been cleaned out. This is due to the rock formation under the lot. The immense outcrop of rock at the eastern end dips suddenly at the Sixth Avenue end, and gives way to quicksand.

The contractors, however, have not up to the present time encountered any difficulty which was not anticipated when the survey was made. The fact that they have been unable to strike rock bottom in the pit at the northwestern corner of the lot counts for very little in the opinion of Superintendent Smith, who treats as a huge joke the sensational story printed in a morning paper yesterday, which represents the lot as a small lake.

The pit in question contains now about ten feet of water, and there is a great deal of quicksand. Although the pumps have been employed to draw off the water, it remains at about the same depth, and it is thought that the workmen have struck the bed of an old creek which ran across the farms of John Ostrander and James Smith. These farms were divided by the Southampton Road. All the water to be seen is contained in a pit eight feet square and surrounded by high boards.

The contractor was bothered considerably by inquisitive people inquiring whether it was true that the workingmen in the pit suddenly struck an inexhaustible subterranean watercourse on Sunday, and had to be pulled out with ropes, and to one persistent inquirer he said testily: "We have bottled the water up and shipped the hole off to Chicago for exhibition. We just got the last man out to-day and we're going to send for more rope to-morrow. If you have any sugestions to make about shoring up the building which stands on the other side of the lot, and which is supposed to be floating around in forty feet of water, we would like to have them."

An interested crowd of spectators occupied the sidewalk above the excavation all day, evidently expecting to see some strange things fished out of the pit, and they helped matters along by kicking gravel down on those below.

"The fact of the matter is," said Superintendent Smith, "that there is nothing out of the ordinary here. We have had trouble in laying all the columns, but we expected it, and it is no surprise to us. Every one of these columns rests on solid rock, and we will place them on solid rock if we have to go down 100 feet to do it. We shall immediately sink an iron caisson here, and proceed to pump out the water, and I have not the slightest doubt that we'll strike rock in a few days. Everything about this building is going to be as stanch as modern engineering can make it, and this little difficulty will not retard the completion of the building a particle."

NIAGARA IS FINALLY HARNESSED

Power for Commercial Purposes Furnished to a Niagara Falls Plant.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 26.—Niagara has finally been harnessed, after five years of work and the

sound area 18.85 inches, and the area of the blowholes 2.79 inches. This left a net area of 16 square inches, which would make the strength of this column about 100 tons.

Mr. Brown was asked by one of the jurors as to an article in The Engineering News on the causes of the disaster. The witness replied that it was incorrect in nearly every particular, and he was of the impression that it had been written by some person inimical to the use of cast-iron in the construction of buildings.

Juror Lowinson asked the witness if he did not think cast-iron columns should be prohibited in the construction of buildings.

"I do not think that is a proper question," interposed Coroner Fitzpatrick. "That, in my opinion, is a matter that should be left to the Grand Jury."

Foreman Conover and most of the jurors protested that the question was improper, and Juror Lowinson, who, during the progress of the inquest, has asked more questions than all the other jurors combined, subsided for a time.

Mr. Brown exhibited the result of some tests that he had made on cast-iron columns of the same proportion as those in the Ireland Building, and concluded his testimony by stating that he had never known a cast-iron column to break or give way under a compression strain in a building.

Lawyer Goldman of counsel for Contractor Parker was anxious to know in whose behalf Mr. Brown testified, and he replied: "The Travelers' Insurance Company."

Juror Lowinson asked if these questions were material.

"Quite as material," replied the Coroner, "as many of the questions asked here."

The audience laughed, and Mr. Lowinson looked uncomfortable.

Charles Reilly, one of the foremen employed by Contractor Joseph Garry, who made the excavation for the foundations, was called, and proved a very unwilling witness. In fact, Mr. McIntyre threatened to have him locked up, but this had no effect, and the witnesses's memory was as faulty as ever.

Reilly lives at 315 East Thirty-ninth Street, and admitted having helped to dig the cellar in the Ireland Building.

"Murray was the man," said he, "that staked out the pier holes and told us what depth to dig."

"Did Youdale say anything to you about the depth?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"No, Sir; he never opened his mouth."

"Didn't you say some time ago that Youdale was the person who told you about the depth?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

"Who has been talking with you about this case?"

"No one, Sir."

Both Mr. McIntyre and the Coroner tried in vain to get satisfactory answers from Reilly, whereupon the former suddenly said: "Can you get bail?"

"No, Sir; I cannot," exclaimed Reilly.

"Then what would you do if I should ask the Coroner to order your arrest for not telling the truth?"

Reilly got indignant at this, and shouted: "I am telling the truth!"

Mr. McIntyre sat down with a sigh, and the witness was allowed to leave.

His exit from court was made with such rapidity as to excite general laughter.

Estimating Clerk Redfield of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Company was brought forward to testify that he prepared the estimates for the iron for the Ireland Building. The iron delivered at the building exceeded the estimates and specifications in weight by from 12 to 20 per cent.

Joseph Guider, the plasterer who had the contract for plastering the building, and who was placed under arrest at the time of the disaster and released in $3,000 bail, next occupied the witness stand. He told of the amount of material delivered at the building for the use of his men. He said that his men used up the material almost as quickly as it was delivered. He denied that he ever overloaded the floors, or that he had had a strike with his employes. The assertion that they were non-union men, he said, was false. At the time of the accident there was no cement on any of the upper floors, except what was on the walls and ceilings. There had been received prior to the collapse 1,025 bags of cement, and of these 1,000 or 1,100 had been used when the accident took place. By means of the plans Mr. Guider showed where his mortar beds were placed, and denied that they could have in any manner contributed to the disaster.

Mr. Guider was examined by his counsel, Mr. Hitchings, and was not subjected to any cross-examination.

Mr. McIntyre having announced that John B. Ireland would be called, and that he would finish the case, an adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Report on Theatres Not Made Public.

Superintendent of the Building Department Constable called at the City Hall yesterday and had a short conference with the Mayor. While neither would discuss the nature of the interview afterward, it is believed that it was regarding the theatres which have not complied with the law.

Superintendent Constable said that he had handed in his report on unsafe theatres last week and did not know what the Mayor was going to do about it. The Mayor declined to acknowledge that he had received the report. Last week he said that when he did receive it he would not make it public.

OF NO VALUE AS A WILL

A Peculiar Document Left by Mrs. Philip R. Kearney.

Mrs. Lucy L. Kearney, widow of Philip R. Kearney, for many years President of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, left a most peculiar document as a will. It is not a will, as it names no legatees.

Mrs. Kearney resided at 33 Madison Avenue. She died at Rye at an advanced age on Aug. 21.

The document was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It takes particular pains to revoke all other and former wills, and then directs the payment of all her debts and funeral expenses. No mention is made of any bequest or legacy, and the second provision appoints her daughters, Anna L. Stephens and Harriet C. Schenck, executors. The paper is a very brief document, and was executed in the presence of Joseph R. Kearney and Pierre W. Wildey.

R. L. Maxwell signed and filed the document. Mrs. Kearney left property valued at about $125,000, and she had a life interest in about $7,25,000 left by her husband, the principal of which is to go to her children.

The paper is practically valueless as a will. Mrs. Kearney will be considered as having died intestate, and her estate will be distributed among her heirs and next of kin.

Father's Heroism Saved His Child.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A hundred horrified people saw Albert Golden tightly hugging his two-year-old child in his arms, dragged half a block by a cable car yesterday afternoon. The cars were crowded with pleasure seekers, and Golden was obliged to stand. As the car shot around the curve at Cottage Grove Avenue the man was hurled from the platform. As he fell he grasped the footboard of the passing car, and held his child to the outstretched hands of a dozen passengers. So rapidly was he dragged over the rough pavement that neither those who were seen running toward him nor those on the car were enabled to take the child from him. A dozen times it seemed as if both were under the wheels, but by a desperate effort the father each time saved himself. At last the car was stopped, and the father and child were carried to the sidewalk. The child was unhurt, and smiled as anxious women took it. Golden had several ribs broken and sustained internal injuries which it is thought will prove fatal.

Sentenced for Robbing His Mother.

Nathan Lazarus, a very pronounced type of the "bad boy," was sent to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Recorder Goff. Nathan is seventeen years old, and lived with his parents at 7 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

He pleaded guilty to stealing jewelry worth $430 from his mother, Sarah Lazarus, on Aug. 12. The boy entered his mother's bedroom in the nighttime and took a silver watch, four diamond rings, a gold necklace, a pair of diamond earrings, and a pair of bracelets. He pawned them, and his mother caused his arrest.

The Recorder recalled the fact that he had suspended sentence six weeks ago in the case of Nathan for stealing jewelry from his mother.

Driver Donohue Discharged.

Michael Donohue was tried and acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of running over Mrs. Annie Shipman, wife of Mr. Shipman, of the law firm of Blandy, Shipman & Mooney, on Aug. 12. Mrs. Shipman was on her bicycle with her husband when run down by Donohue's express van, at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. Witnesses swore that Donohue was driving at a speed of less than seven miles an hour. Witnesses also swore that Mrs. Shipman neither shouted at Donohue nor rang her bell.

First Vacation in Twenty-one Years.

Counsel to the Corporation Francis M. Scott has granted William H. Brady of his office a vacation. Brady has been in the law offices of the city since 1874, and this is his first vacation in twenty-one years. While rated on the city pay rolls as a messenger, he performs much more important duties. The reason that he has been deprived of his vacation in past years is because there was no one to attend to his work in his absence.

Kenosha Bank to Liquidate.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 26.—The Directors of the Kenosha Bank this forenoon voted that the bank be placed in the hands of a receiver and liquidate its indebtedness.

FIGHT OVER JUSTICESHIPS

Many Republicans Want the Prizes of the Eighth District.

ERIE COUNTY AFTER A LION'S SHARE

Judge Hatch a Most Probable Nominee—Complications Are Likely to Cause a Dead-lock in the Convention.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 26.—There is no more interesting political contest now going on in Western New-York than that in the Eighth Judicial District. This includes the Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara. A Supreme Court Justiceship is one of the richest prizes to which a lawyer politician can aspire, its long term of fourteen years and comfortable annual salary of $7,200 combining with the dignity and power of the position to render it an honor worthy the ambition of the best.

Unfortunately the Republican Party has fallen of late into the bad habit of awarding places on the bench to men who have acquired more reputation as manipulators of caucuses than as students of the law. The fruits of such a policy are already evident in the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts, in which are, respectively, the important cities of Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

The use of money in large sums in the canvasses for delegates to the Republican Judicial Conventions of these districts is an admitted evil, and one that is severely condemned by right-minded lawyers of Central and Western New-York. An unequaled opportunity is offered to the Eighth District this year to place men upon the Supreme bench who shall elevate its tone, since there are three Justices to be elected, one in place of Loran L. Lewis of Buffalo, whose term expires by reason of the age limitation; a second to succeed Alfred Spring of Cattaraugus, appointed by Gov. Morton to succeed Albert Haight of Buffalo, elected to the Court of Appeals, and a third authorized by the new Constitution. The remaining Justices of the district are Henry A. Childs of Orleans, Hamilton Ward of Allegany, Manly C. Green of Erie, and John S. Lambert of Chautauqua, whose defeat of the venerable Justice George Barber in 1889, when Judge Barber was Presiding Justice of the General Term, and desired to continue his service until barred by the age limit, forms one of the discreditable chapters in the judicial history of the district.

Buffalo has long had three of the six Judges, and will certainly not content itself with two, now that the total is increased to seven. If there is anything like unanimity among the Erie County delegates at the convention called for Sept. 12, Erie will probably be allowed to name two of the Judges at the start, and at least five candidates from other counties will be left to squabble for the remaining Judgeships, and to make deals with Erie County as best they can. That a dead-lock will be precipitated, there now seems to be little doubt. The composition of the convention is peculiarly favorable to a prolonged fight. There are two delegates from each Assembly district, making a convention of thirty-six delegates, divided as follows: Erie, sixteen; Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Niagara, each three; Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, and Orleans, each two. If Erie is united on two candidates, it must combine with one of the larger rural counties, or two of the smaller ones, to control the convention. The chances of the general run of rural candidates would therefore be better with a divided Erie delegation, and that is what they are praying for.

One Erie County man is head and shoulders above his opponents. That is Judge Edward W. Hatch of the Superior Court, whose reelection seems to be conceded. The new Constitution abolishes the Superior Court of Buffalo without transferring its Judges, but the Republican Party will take care of Judge Hatch, whose ability as District Attorney of Erie County was rewarded by a Judgeship some years ago. For the other Erie Judgeship, the politicians have picked Corporation Counsel Frank Laughlin as the winner. Mr. Laughlin is the brother of ex-Senator John Laughlin, and is an aspiring young man.

In fact, the more conservative lawyers of the district say that Laughlin is asking for too much, and unless his abilities as a politician shall prove equal to the task of securing delegations from all the eight Assembly districts of Erie, it is quite possible that some other Buffalo man may be selected, with the help of some of the rural counties.

One of the names most often mentioned in this connection is that of Tracy C. Becker, a leader of the Buffalo bar, and a man whose professional and personal standing is of the highest. Mr. Becker was in the Constitutional Convention last year, and is a law partner of Controller Roberts, two facts that do not commend him to the favorable consideration of Thomas C. Platt, who is getting ready, with the aid of Superintendent Aldridge's canal employes, to captain the Cayuga delegation.

Nathaniel W. Norton is also said to be a candidate.

Outside of Erie County, Justice Alfred Spring of Cattaraugus is the most prominent candidate, by reason of the good satisfaction he has given since Gov. Morton appointed him. He has seen judicial service in Cattaraugus before his appointment, and is a general favorite with the better class of lawyers in the southern tier. But he is bitterly opposed in that section by District Attorney John Woodward of Jamestown, who is supposed to be a favorite of Platt's. Woodward, it will be remembered, was a candidate for Attorney General in the Republican State Convention two years ago, and was defeated by James J. Belden's protégé, Theodore E. Hancock. Woodward expected that Platt would see that he was named in Justice Haight's place last Winter, but either Gov. Morton was convinced that one Judge was enough for Chautauqua, or else Platt himself became aware of the fact that John Woodward was not good judicial timber. Without probing too deeply into Woodward's record, it is enough to say that neither in personal character nor attainments does he measure up to the standard usually set for the Justices of the Supreme Court. He has the four delegates of Chautauqua, while Judge Spring has the four of Cattaraugus, though the latter was opposed in one district by George M. Rider of Ellicottville, whose canvass was urged on with great zeal by some of Woodward's friends.

State Committeeman W. J. Glenn of Allegany is a personal friend of Woodward's and also a Platt henchman, but his scheme to deliver Allegany to Woodward was balked by County Judge Norton and other reputable lawyers, who threatened to make a canvass of the county for Spring and against Glenn. The local boss finally agreed to a compromise by which Justice Hamilton Ward and George H. Blackman of Wellsville were to represent Allegany as an unpledged delegation. The manifest impropriety of Judge Ward's acceptance of a seat in a convention held to name his associates on the bench attracted general attention, and he was unmercifully "roasted" in the Buffalo papers. He has now declined to serve. This is said to be the first instance in which "Ham" Ward ever declined anything. The eccentric Belmont jurist, after serving his fellow-citizens more or less successfully as District Attorney, Congressman, and Attorney General, is now rounding off a long political career by a term as Justice of the Supreme Court. It will expire because of the age limitation in 1899, and one of the entertaining rumors in connection with his extraordinary interest in the approaching Judicial Convention is that he hopes to pave the way for the election of his bright son, Hamilton Ward, Jr., in his place.

Young Ward is now Assistant District Attorney of Erie County. His appearance as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court would be a great blow to County Judge S. M. Norton of Allegany, who looks upon himself as the logical candidate to succeed Judge Ward four years hence.

There is no doubt that Judge Ward wished to be elected a delegate, and he is likely to control the action of Mr. Blackman and the other Allegany delegate, whoever he may be.

The most prominent of the candidates from the northern counties is County Judge Safford E. North of Genesee, who will also have the support of the neighboring County of Orleans. Judge North is an able and upright man, with long judicial experience. He was also a candidate for the appointment which Justice Spring received from the Governor. The Genesee politicians are almost a unit for him, and hope by conceding the Senatorship from their district to Niagara to secure its four delegates also. The obstacle in the way of this arrangement is Alvah K. Potter of Lockport, who believes that his two terms as County Judge of Niagara entitle him to promotion. But Judge Potter is a law partner of Col. Timothy E. Ellsworth, the machine candidate for Senator, and even some Niagara County politicians think that this one Lockport law firm is asking for too much in one year.

The remaining candidate is I. Sam Johnson, who has the delegates from his own County of Wyoming. Johnson has had a successful political career from the time twenty years ago, when he deserted the Democracy to become District Attorney of Wyoming, having served three terms as District Attorney and two as member of Assembly. He was also a member of last year's Constitutional Convention. Mr. Johnson is considered, however, as more of a politician than a legal heavyweight.

The argument of location is often very potent in Judicial Conventions. This would bar out Woodward, for Chautauqua already has Justice Lambert, and has always had one Judge since 1855. Richard P. Marvin and George Barber having each served for many years. But since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, no Justice of the Supreme Court has been elected from either Cattaraugus or Genesee, though once before, in 1876, the Governor appointed a Cattaraugus man, William H. Henderson, to fill a vacancy. There is something of historic justice in the fact that the two most available and strongest candidates at the present time are Spring of Cattaraugus and North of Genesee.

JUDICIAL FIGHT IN ERIE.

A Warm Canvass Marked by Rather Unusual Methods.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—An evening paper this afternoon says:

One of the most conspicuous evidences of the intensity of the fight among the Republican candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court was the active work done to-day by Justice Alfred C. Spring, who is a candidate for renomination for the office which he now holds. This was Special Term day. Justice Childs held court. Lawyers from all parts of the judicial district were in attendance. Justice Spring took his stand in the corridor and buttonholed the Republican lawyers as they came into the hall or as they left the courtroom after their business was transacted. This continued all the morning. It is likely that this district has never seen so much persistent lobbying as in this contest for the nomination, which it is conceded will go to some other county than Erie.

District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua County, who is Justice Spring's most formidable rival, arrived this evening. The candidates seem to be making Buffalo the battleground. Mr. Woodward has been campaigning on the east side of the city, where he has developed a strength which has frightened the adherents of Justice Spring. The convention, which will open here Sept. 12, promises to rival in excitement the one which nominated Justice Lambert a few years ago.

Judiciary and Other Candidates.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Democrats who are in this city from time to time are beginning to discuss candidates for the State and judicial tickets.

Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston, now a Judge of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, has some backing as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale of this city is talked of as the candidate for the Supreme Court, under the provision of the Constitution which creates additional Judges. The Third District includes Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties.

Many Democrats of this county are in favor of ex-Senator Norton Chase as the candidate for Attorney General.

Secretary Judson of the Democratic State Committee is spoken of as a possible candidate for State Treasurer.

Judge Adams Indorsed.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Republicans of Seneca County have selected the following delegation to the State Convention: Ex-Senator Sweet of Waterloo, J. B. Monigan of Waterloo, Charles J. Van Liew of Lodi, and Harry M. Glen of Seneca Falls. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are D. Wheeler of Farmer, Millard Garnett of Covert, Patrick Galvin of Seneca Falls, Ogden Wheeler of Varick, and Duncan MacArthur of Waterloo. To the Judicial Convention: Lansing G. Hoskins of Seneca Falls, Henry Paterson of Lodi, and F. B. Allen of Ovid. A resolution was adopted indorsing the candidacy of Judge Adams for the Court of Appeals and Charles A. Hawley for the Supreme Court.

FOUR LYNCHED IN CALIFORNIA

A Mob of Two Hundred and Fifty Men Hangs Four Murderers to One Beam—A Negro Lynched by Negroes.

YREKA, Cal., Aug. 26.—Four men were taken from jail this morning by a mob and hanged to a rail which had been placed in the forks of two trees on the Court House square.

The lynchers, numbering 250 men, intimidated the Sheriff and secured entrance to the prison by deceiving the Deputy Sheriff. Having no keys to the cells, they were compelled to smash the locks with sledgehammers.

Lawrence H. Johnson, who stabbed his wife to death July 28, was the first to receive attention. They broke the lock from the door of his cell, and, placing a rope around his neck, led him out of the jail and across the street to where the iron rail was laid between the forks of two trees. Johnson pleaded for mercy, but the silent gathering gave no heed to his appeals. He died from strangulation.

The mob then returned to the jail and broke into the cell of William Null, who shot Henry Hayton at Callahan's, April 21. Null asked to make a statement, but the mob refused to listen, and he was soon hanging beside Johnson.

Louis Moreno, who killed George Sears the 5th inst., was next taken out and hanged.

The last and youngest of the four was Garland Semler, aged nineteen, who killed Caspar Molerhaus at Bailey Hill the 5th inst.

The mob then quietly dispersed.

Negro Lynched by Negroes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Aug. 26.—A mob composed of about a dozen men, all negroes, took Harrison Lewis, colored, from the jail here last night and hanged him to a tree in the Court House yard. The mob procured a sledgehammer and other tools and battered down the jail doors. It took three hours' hard work to reach its victim, but the mob's determination never wavered in the least, and promptly at 2 o'clock this morning he was hanged. No resistance was offered the mob, and quite a number of people were on the street while it was at work, but were afraid to interfere. Lewis, Friday night, went to the house of Joe Brooks, also colored, looking for another negro. Brooks told him that his man was not there, whereupon Lewis fired upon Brooks with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

RUN DOWN BY A HORSE AND KILLED

F. Schamp of Plainfield Charged with the Murder of Farmer Clark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 26.—Frederick Schamp is in the county jail awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest into the killing of Farmer Samuel Clark, Sr., at Scotch Plains Saturday night. The inquest will be held Wednesday.

Samuel Clark, Sr., was a prosperous farmer living at Murray Hill, about six miles from this city. Saturday night last he drove to Scotch Plains with his two nephews, Frederick and James Tombs. Clark was driving slowly along the road, and was so earnestly engaged in conversation with the young men that he did not notice the approach of a buggy containing a young man and a young woman. The two vehicles came together, a wheel was torn from Clark's buggy, and a moment later he and his nephews were sprawling on the ground. Neither of the men was hurt, however, but Clark insisted that the young man in the buggy pay for the damage to the wheel. The party were in front of Emory's Hotel when the collision occurred, and Landlord French heard them wrangling in the road. At first Schamp admitted that he was in the wrong, and agreed to settle, but when Farmer Clark went to put his horse under the hotel shed, Schamp tried to drive away. The two nephews restrained him until their uncle returned, and the dispute was renewed.

Clark took hold of the bridle of Schamp's horse. Thereupon Schamp gave his horse a vicious cut with the whip, and the animal plunged about, releasing the farmer's hold and throwing him to the ground. The horse trampled on the farmer for a moment, and then dashed along, disappearing at a turn in the road in a few moments. The Tombs boys attempted to follow, but could not secure a vehicle.

Farmer Clark was carried into the hotel, and died in a few moments. The young lady with Schamp was Miss Lucy Wreathal, also a resident of this city. She is quite ill as a result of being involved in such an unpleasant affair.

KNIGHTS MARCH ON BOSTON

Assembling from the Whole Country for the Triennial Conclave.

RECEIVED WITH CHEERS AND MUSIC

Prospects for the Greatest Templar Convocation Ever Held—Pittsburg Likely to Get the Next Assembly.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The busiest place in Boston to-day was the headquarters of the Triennial Conclave Committee of Knights Templars. Early in the morning the chief of each sub-committee was at his desk ready for the business of the day. The scene was decidedly suggestive of the headquarters of the Commander in Chief of an army that was about to be led into battle.

To the Reception Committee fell the brunt of the battle. Under its direction the streets were filled with marching men. At the railroad stations detachments from Boston, De Molay, St. Omar, De Payens, Joseph Warren, and the other Boston commanderies received the invading Templars, and marched them off to their various headquarters.

Commanderies poured into the city by train and boat all day, and in almost every instance the visitors were met by some local or suburban lodge and escorted to their various headquarters. Many of the visiting bodies brought their own bands or drum corps with them, and the scenes at the stations were those of gayety and pleasing confusion and bustle. Stragglers are noticeably absent, the Knights arriving in companies in nearly every instance.

Dignified men in the Templar costume alighted from every train at the Union Station this forenoon. But until nearly noon they were slow to arrive except from local points. Then for an hour and a half they descended like the Spring freshets and made almost a steady stream out of the station. Brass bands and military bands, red-coated and blue-coated and gray-coated, were there, seven or eight from Boston and its neighborhood, while many of the commanderies came with bands of their own. Crowds of interested spectators surged in, so that the police were obliged to exert themselves to keep a passageway open at the gates.

A large number of commanderies scheduled to arrive at 9 and 10 o'clock were from two to three hours' late, but when they did come, between 11 and 12:30 o'clock, they seemed to come in as fast as the tracks could be cleared to make room for them. Among those to come at this time were the St. Louis Commandery of fifty knights, who alighted and marched out, headed by the Light Guard Band of Carthage, Mo. Not long afterward came special trains, with commanderies from Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, the St. Albans, 111, ninety-four in number, and members of the Oriental Commandery No. 12, to the number of 156. Then the Damascus Commandery of Detroit arrived, followed by the Grand Commandery of Michigan, Fort Wayne No. 4, and the Kansas delegation in a train of three sections, accompanied by Marshall's Military Band of fifty-six pieces from Topeka. The whole Kansas party consisted of about 450. They were escorted by the Malden Commandery, which had been waiting for them since 8 o'clock.

Arrivals at other stations were Memphis of Memphis, Tenn.; Grice of South Carolina; Old Dominion of Virginia, Hugh De Payens of Buffalo, N. Y.; Richmond of Richmond, Va.; Columbia, De Molay, and Washington of Washington, D. C. Of these Columbia Commandery of Washington made the largest showing, while the distinction of the finest appearance in line would be hard to determine, this honor being shared by De Molay of Washington, being about equally well drilled. Columbia had about 100 knights in line, and about the same number of followers.

Other companies to arrive were Lake Erie Commandery of Buffalo, N. Y.; Lacalon and Paladin Commanderies of Minneota; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, eighty-five strong, and accompanied by a party of fifteen ladies; Ivanhoe, No. 24, of Milwaukee, with Knights of Fond du Lac, Chippewa, Mineral Point, Crusader, and Olivet Commanderies; Sterling of Illinois; Evarts of Illinois, Clinton of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Terre Haute of Terre Haute, Potomac of Georgetown, D. C.; Salem of Salem, Ohio; Jacques de Molay of New-Orleans, Indivisible Friends of New-Orleans, Ascension of Shreveport, Mount Vernon and Vincennes, Valparaiso of Valparaiso, Benton Harbor, and South Bend, Ind., and Niles City, Mich.; Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, No. 2, of Toronto; Geoffrey de Bouillon Commandery, No. 3, of Hamilton, Ontario; Oriental, No. 12, of Cleveland; Mary Commandery of Philadelphia; Wheeling of West Virginia; Holyrood of Cleveland, Ohio; Reed of Dayton, Ohio; Genesee Valley, No. 15, of Flint, Mich.; Bruce Commandery of Red Oak, Iowa; South Dakota, No. 1, of Deadwood; Mount Tabor, No. 9, of Lynchburg; Nevada, No. 1, No. 22, of Chaldron, Neb., and a large number of Eastern and minor delegations.

The weather promises to be propitious, and the indications all point to the most successful conclave in the history of the order.

Leading members of the order believe that Pittsburg will have a walkover in securing the next conclave for that city, but say there will be spirited contests for some of the offices of the grand encampment. The office of Grand Recorder is now filled by appointment, the former Recorder having died recently. There are many candidates for that place, among the most prominent being W. B. Isaacs, Jr., son of the late Grand Recorder; Mr. Thomas of Washington; Mr. Ramsay of Pennsylvania, H. Mayo of Missouri, and John A. Gerow of Detroit.

It is generally understood that the Grand Master, Hugh McCurdy of Michigan, will be succeeded by W. La Rue Thomas of Kentucky. The other officers down to the Junior Grand Warden will probably be promoted.

For the position of Junior Grand Warden there will be several candidates. The chances are that W. B. Melish, Imperial Potentate of the Shrine, will be elected.

DELEGATES FROM NEW-YORK.

Large Numbers of Knights Will Represent This City and Brooklyn.

There was a large exodus of Knights Templars from this city yesterday to Boston to attend the Grand Encampment.

Brooklyn sent the largest delegation from this State. The Brooklyn Knights occupied five special parlor cars on the train which left the Grand Central Station at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In addition to these there were various other organizations which attracted much attention in Forty-second Street with their bands playing and colors flying.

The New-York City delegation consisted of Palestine, Coeur de Lion, Columbian, York, Morton, Manhattan, Ivanhoe, Adelphi, and Constantine commanderies. The Eighth Regiment Band accompanied the delegates, who started on the regular 1 o'clock train.

They were followed two minutes later by a special train bearing Pilgrim Commandery of New-Jersey, the Reading Commandery of Pennsylvania, and the De Molay Commandery of Washington. All will participate in the parade at Boston to-day.

A Gentle Dun.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

While R. D. Apperson, manager of the Augusta electric light plant, was wiring the residence of Dr. A. M. Henkel, this city, he found in the garret between the roof and the baseboard a number of old papers in a good state of preservation. Among them was a little dun couched in the courteous language of the old school. It was addressed to "Gen. Robert Porterfield, Augusta County, Virginia," and came through the mail, the Norfolk post mark and date still being fairly legible. It reads:

Fort Norfolk, Feby 10th, 1810.

Sir,

After expressing my sorrow to you for the loss of your promising son, and my lieutenants—I would just mention that I left Ter Dollars in his care when he was yet with us and in his health to which lieutenant Patterson & Ensign Stribling was privy. When you came down to Fort Powhatan to take him home I made application to him by note for the money; but I suppose his afflictions &c put it out of his mind and he did not send it to me. Well acquainted as you must be with the necessities of a poor Soldier I hope you will send this money to me in a letter directed to me at this Fort, and the favor shall ever be remembered by

Sir Your's & My Country's faithful Soldier,

JOHN STOWE.

Genl Robert Porterfield.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Savannah and Western Bondholders Agree to the Georgia Central Plan—Statement by Simon Borg.

Holders of a majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company met in the office of Simon Borg & Co. yesterday to consider the proposition for participation in the reorganization of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, submitted to the Mercantile Trust Company by Gen. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan. Simon Borg was Chairman of the meeting, which was entirely harmonious.

The plan for the reorganization of the Georgia Central Road was unanimously approved by all the bondholders present or represented by proxy. More than 70 per cent. of all the bonds deposited with the Borg committee were represented, and, as the agreement required the approval of only 60 per cent., the assent of the Savannah and Western bondholders to the plan has now been given, and the reorganization of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia will soon be perfected.

It is expected that the decrees will be taken to-day in Atlanta for the sale of both the Central Railroad and the Savannah and Western Railroad. Speaking of the final adjustment, Mr. Simon Borg said: "I am, of course, very much pleased that the Savannah and Western bondholders and the other security holders of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia have reached a satisfactory settlement. I would like to have obtained more for the Savannah and Western bonds, and have thought that the merits of the property deserved a higher recognition, but all parties had to make concessions in order to get any plan through. My committee especially was confronted with many difficulties and complications growing out of the relations of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company with the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

"The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia held all the stock of the Savannah and Western Company, and in addition it held in its treasury and hypothecated to secure its own floating indebtedness $1,628,000 of the consolidated bonds, which represented about 21 per cent. of all the consolidated bonds issued by the Savannah and Western Railroad Company. To add to the complications, the receivers of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, one of whom was the active and managing receiver of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company, claimed a debt against the Savannah and Western Railroad Company and the rolling stock owned by the company aggregating in the neighborhood of $1,800,000. We were further confronted with the fact that the Savannah and Western Railroad Company owed an underlying lien of $1,000,000, with accrued interest for several years. By the settlement we secured the payment of all underlying liens, the cancellation of all the claims of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia or its receivers against the Savannah and Western Railroad Company, the payment of all costs of the receivership, and of the foreclosure of the mortgages based on the Savannah and Western Railroad, and in addition to the above, cancellation of $1,628,000 of the bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company claimed by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

"While I believe that if the bondholders had united a year or so ago and enabled us to avail ourselves of the statute, the company to give us a separate receiver, when a majority of the bonds requested it, that we would have done better for the bonds, I am perfectly satisfied, however, with the settlement made, and am sure that, under the circumstances, it was the best that could have been obtained. It must be remembered that the Savannah and Western bonds sold as low as 32½ per cent. If it had not been for the active work of the committee and the skill and ability displayed by the counsel who represented us, the Savannah and Western bondholders would never have obtained anything like the amount they will now receive."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PROJECT.

Significance of Vice President King's Inspection of Two Southern Lines.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will start to-day on a tour of inspection over the Roanoke and Southern and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad lines. Mr. King will be accompanied by Gen. John Gill, receiver of the last-named road, and Col. John A. Tompkins, expert accountant.

It is said that Mr. King's object in making the trip is to examine these railroad properties for the purpose of determining the practicability of bringing them into a close alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio, thus giving the road access to a large section of the South and putting it into position to make further connections and extensions in that section. The Valley Railroad of Virginia, which is part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, extends southward through the Shenandoah Valley from Harper's Ferry, West Va., to Lexington, Va., about fifty miles from Roanoke, the northern terminus of the Roanoke and Southern. Any project for extending the business of the Baltimore and Ohio southward over the Roanoke and Southern would require the construction of a railroad between Lexington and Roanoke.

The building of such a connection has frequently been urged, and the Baltimore and Ohio has surveys on which it was made some time ago. It has been stated that the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio into the South was delayed and prevented by the urgent necessity of improving its trunk line route between the East and West, which included the building of the Philadelphia branch. The arrangements over the Philadelphia and Reading to New-York, and the securing of terminal facilities in New-York and Chicago.

The Roanoke and Southern is 121.3 miles long and extends southward from Roanoke to Winston-Salem, N. C. It is leased by the Norfolk and Western Company. At Winston connection is made with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road, which extends southward from Wilmington, N. C., on the sea coast, to Mount Airy, N. C., a few miles south of the Virginia line. The main line of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road is 242.28 miles long. It has a half dozen branches, which give it a total mileage of 350.8 miles.

A Denial from S. H. H. Clark.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 26.—President Clark, General Manager Dickinson, and other officials of the Union Pacific Railway, who are here, say that there is no truth in the charges made against them that they are in a syndicate to freeze out private coal mining industries, and themselves reap the financial benefit of the monopoly thus formed. It has been charged here that after the Union Pacific went into the hands of receivers the officials above mentioned and others succeeded in gaining control of numerous and profitable mines previously worked by private enterprise; that the syndicate, through discrimination on the part of officials, could supply the coal market and mines owned by private companies have been forced to shut down. The officials declare that the charges originated with disgruntled coal mine owners, and that there is absolutely no truth in them.

East-Bound Shipments.

East-bound shipments of dead freight out of Chicago last week amounted to 48,653 tons, as compared with 46,138 tons for the previous week, and 47,811 tons for the corresponding week last year. The shipments were divided among the competing roads as follows: Michigan Central, 5,416 tons; Wabash, 5,816 tons; Lake Shore, 6,138 tons; Fort Wayne, 5,945 tons; Pan Handle, 5,903 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,238 tons; Grand Trunk, 5,421 tons; Nickel Plate, 4,509 tons; Erie, 4,839 tons; Big Four, 1,481 tons.

Railway Freight Agents.

Burton Johnson of Chicago, President of the National Association of Railway Contract Freight Agents, yesterday called the tenth annual meeting to order in the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city. About twenty members were in attendance, and they will hold sessions until Friday afternoon. Their doings will be of a private and technical nature. The Executive Committee is composed of J. H. Turner of Memphis, T. C. Few, and G. T. Smith of New-York.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The fortieth semi-annual meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The report presented at the New-York meeting having for its object an effort to control the issuance of through tickets by scalping parties is a subject for consideration.

—George R. Peck has tendered his resignation as General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway to Receivers McCook and Waller, and the same has been accepted. E. D. Kenna of St. Louis, who has held the position of General Attorney of the Frisco Road, part of the Santa Fé system, has been appointed successor to Mr. Peck.

—The Advisory Committee of the Western Emigrant Association will meet in Chicago to-day to take some action regarding the present rates from New-York, which will be seriously affected by the sale of the return portions of the Knights Templars excursion tickets to Boston.

—The dispute of long standing between the Wabash and Alton Roads over the St. Louis rate question has been finally settled. The end was reached without the intervention of the arbitrators, from whom the case was withdrawn some time ago.

TRUST FUNDS TO BE USED AGAIN

Kings County's Treasurer Will Resort to a Method Employed by His Predecessor, Mr. Adams.

County Treasurer Taylor of Kings County yesterday announced that he would be able to tide the county over its financial difficulties temporarily, as he had found enough cash on hand to pay the bills against the county that are now due. In order to do this he will have to draw upon the $250,000 held to liquidate the old certificates of indebtedness held by the Kings County Trust Company, which has extended the time of payment of the certificates.

"I feel confident," said County Treasurer Taylor yesterday, "of bringing the county through this crisis, though, in order to do it, fresh extension certificates will have to be issued by the county. I think I have the power to go ahead and issue them now, but I prefer to get the authorization of the Board of Supervisors. As things have turned out I now believe I can get along until the board acts, as I will ask the holders of the remainder of the old certificates to extend the time for their payment if I deem such a course necessary. The holders are the Twentieth Ward Bank and Joseph C. Hendrix's New-York institution, and I don't believe they will refuse.

"As to the statement of Mr. Adams that he left me an admirable legacy, instead of an unfortunate one, I do not care to speak, except to say I stand by my original communication to the Board of Supervisors."

Mr. Taylor says the county needs $1,400,884.62 to clear its obligations by Jan. 1,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Speculation More Active.

WEST LOWER AND EUROPE BUYING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Easier—Cotton Active—Coffee Quiet.

There was a general weakness in grain along the line through free realizing and following the decline at the West, with foreign houses buying freely at the decline and causing a late rally, while local scalpers were active. Provisions were dull and easier. Cotton was active and unsettled, and closed lower. Coffee was quiet and tended to higher prices, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	66	@	66¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator....	24½	@	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	43½	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.25	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.35	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7 13-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X...	17	@	20
Pork, mess.....	11.00	@	11.50
Lard, Western steam.....	..	@	6.27½
Beef, family.....	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	19½	@	20
Sugar, granulated.....	4 1-16	@	4⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	16	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	7¾	@	8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness.....	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake.....	12.25	@	..
Lead.....	3.50	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and lost 1⅝@1⅞c through weaker cables, lower Western markets, and free local liquidation, with foreign houses buying at the decline, and the amount on passage showing an increase of 320,000 bushels. Prices rallied ⅝@⅞c with the West, and the close was firm at ⅛@1¼c decline, with a fairly active trade. ....Spot was 1⅛@1¼c lower, but closed steady on a fair inquiry. ....Sales, 12,647,000 bushels for export, including 96,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, new, 2c over September, or 66⅝c, delivered. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜c over September, afloat, for new; No. 2 Northern, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 67¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, 68⅞c.... Clearances hence, 73,685 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 74,890 bushels; receipts, 110,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 148,597 bushels; in the interior, 669,714 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 55,406 bushels, or to 3,414,715 bushels, (1,138,847 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 24,000 bushels afloat. ....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,804,000 bushels, as compared to 35,089,000 bushels, against 64,771,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ⅜@¾c lower, on free receipts, good weather West, increased supply, weaker West, and lower cables, and local liquidation. Spot was held firmly at a decline of ⅝@ ¾c, with supplies scarce and demand fair. Sales, 118,000 bushels, including for export 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 31¾c over September, for prompt, afloat, steamer Aug. 31; 24,000 bushels do, on private terms; 8,000 bushels do, at 2⅜c over September, free on board, steamer Sept. 4; 8,000 bushels do at 2⅜ c, over September, free on board, afloat, steamer Sept. 7, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 white, at 2½c over September, free on board, afloat, steamer Sept. 4. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 42½@ 42¾c, elevator; 8,000 bushels yellow at 42c; 3,000 bushels No. 2 white, at 42c; 24,000 bushels yellow at 3c over September, and 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 43⅛c.... Receipts, 220,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 212,780 bushels; in the interior, 1,141,218 bushels....Clearances hence, 113,123 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 161,290 bushels.... Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 53,024 bushels, or to 140,661 bushels, (990 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 994,000 bushels, as compared to 5,267,000 bushels, against 3,038,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at a decline of ⅝@¾c, following corn and the weakness West.... Spot were ½@1c lower, and in moderate demand....Sales, 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25@25¼c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 44½c for 27,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 25@33c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 82,300 bushels; exports, 31,505 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 212,568 bushels, or to 886,466 bushels, (69,452 bushels No. 2 white, and 317,116 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows an increase of 88,000 bushels, or to 3,719,000 bushels, against 6,097,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	10,000	65⅞@66¼	66¼
September	2,265,000	66 @66¾	66⅝
October	....	.. @..	66¾
December	2,920,000	67 15-16@69	68⅝
May	460,000	72 @72¾	72½
Total	5,655,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	175,000	41⅝@41⅝	41½
October	60,000	40⅝@41⅝	41
May	175,000	36¾@37½	37
Total	410,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	.. @..	24¼
September	100,000	24 @24½	24
October	10,000	23¾@23¾	23¾
May	25,000	26⅝@26 13-16	26⅝
No. 2 white—			
October	....	.. @..	25½
Total	185,000		

FLOUR—Business was again very moderate and the feeling weak, with jobbers holding off. Sales, 18,700 bbls, mainly City Mills, for two days, of which 4,200 bbls patents, 6,125 bbls clears, 4,050 bbls extra, and 150 bbls fine, at quotations; 450 bbls bakers' extra at $3.20; 2,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.55; 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.35; 450 bbls Winter clears at $3; 600 bbls Winter patents at $3.65; 300 bbls Winter supers at $2.50, and 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.50, in sacks....Arrivals, 12,886 bbls and 18,771 sacks; exports, 2,118 bbls and 730 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,295 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.40
Supers	2.50@..
No. 2	2.80@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.55
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.75@..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	3.90@ 4.15
City extras	..@ 3.40
City supers	..@ 3.15
City fine	..@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@..	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	2.30@$2.55	$2.80@$2.90
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.05
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and weak; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$3; fancy, $3.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@ $2.90; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 87c; fine do, $1.

OATMEAL—Steady but quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 58@ 64c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@80c; middlings, 85@ 95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 90c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—New clover is beginning to move West, but is not offering a supply as yet sufficient for material trading. In certain States, where the drought had been severe, new seed is needed for reseeding, and this is the only demand at present; the price paid is on the basis of 8½c for prime at the West. There is no export demand here, although offers have been made to sell the foreign markets the November delivery on the basis of 8½c free on board here. The trading in old seed on the spot was dull, and at about steady prices. Job lot prices for clover were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was not possible to sell except at lower prices, while at the decline buying orders were for limited quantities. The export markets felt even more indifferent by reason of the easy tendency. The lack of support given the lard market and its effect upon the trading in compound lard continued depressing. There were some lots arriving upon which orders were given to sell, rather than have them placed in yard; this added to the weakness in the temper of demand. Sales of 100 bbls good off grade yellow at 26½c and 200 bbls do at 26c. There was no decided price for prime yellow; it needed demand. COCOANUT OIL was in light demand; Cochin quoted at 5⅝@5¾c, and Ceylon at 4⅝@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 52c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was slow, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was steady in price; quoted at 50c nominal, for American, 52c for Calcutta, and 53c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The oil market opened and lowest, $1.24¾; highest and closed, $1.25¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The variations in prices were small, but the tendency was rather easier, especially early in the day, when the grain position showed most depression. The decline was 5@7c on pork, 2@5 points on lard, and 7@10 points on bacon. The close was a little better than Saturday for pork, essentially unchanged for lard, and 5 points down on bacon. The speculation was slack throughout. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 1,400 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 2,635 bbls pork, 7,504,560 lb lard, and 9,812,563 lb bacon; same time last year, 3,847 bbls pork, 8,490,605 lb lard, and 11,808,875 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 5,623 bbls pork, 6,814,462 lb lard, and 14,367,078 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,601 bbls pork, 8,212,319 lb lard, and 12,468,174 lb meats.

LARD—Varied a trifle with grain, opening 2½ points lower, selling down 2½ points more, but closing steadier and about as on Saturday for early deliveries, and 2 points up for January at the West. August closed at 5.80c nominal; September was at 5.87½c @5.92½c, closing at 5.90c asked; October at 5.95@6c, closing at 5.95c bid; January at 5.92@5.97½c, closing at 5.97½c. Here there was little demand, with 250 tcs cash sold at 6.27½c, closing at 6.27½c. City steam was at 6c as the best bid; some parties on the small supplies were asking 6.25c; sales of 30 tcs at 6@6.12½c. Options—No sales. September closed at 6.22c, nominal. Refined was dull, with quotations of 6.75c for Continent and 7c for South American, and compound at 4⅝@5¼c.

PORK—Opened at the West 2½@5c lower, and the changes through the day were within 10c per bbl, closing 2½@5c better than on Saturday. The speculation was slow, and prices fluctuated more with the tone for grain. August closed at $9.32 bid; September was at $9.25@$9.37½, closing at $9.32 bid; October at $9.32½@$9.37½, closing at $9.37½; January at $9.70@$9.82½, closing at $9.82½. Here there was little demand, with prices easy. Quotations were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@ $12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

CUTMEATS—There was little business in either city or Western meats, with sellers of the latter at easier prices. A lot of tcs Western pickled hams sold at 8¼c, Western price; city-pickled shoulders, 5⅜c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c.

BACON—The short rib dealings were small. There was a decline of 7 to 10 points, followed by an advance of 2½ to 5 points. The close was steady. At the West August closed at 5.65c nominal; September was at 5.62½@5.72½c, closing at 5.67½c asked; October at 5.70@5.72½c, closing at 5.72½c bid; January at 5.05@5.12c, closing at 5.12c.

BEEF—All desirable goods were well supported in price on moderate demand. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were easy in price on light demand. Quoted at about $15 at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were at firmer prices on fair demand. Receipts at the West, 32,117 head; same time last year, 40,962 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; fairly active; good grades stronger; others weak to 5c lower; $4.05@$4.80; mixed, lower, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,580 head; market 5@10c lower; $4@$4.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,329 head; lower; $4@$4.80. Omaha—Receipts, 500 head; steady to easy; $4.20@$4.45. Pittsburg steady; $4.70@$5.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 208 head; $4@$4.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4.35@$4.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.95 @$5.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; slow; $4.50@$4.85. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6½c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 7c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7⅛@7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—While there have been no sales of city in hogsheads as yet under 4½c, yet there were prompt offers to sell at that price yesterday, while trading was not general, although 4¾c would have been paid. The local soap trade appeared to have fair accommodations and felt like holding off, while there was absence of Western demand. It was almost impossible to get bidding on country, which was in moderate supply and held at 4½@4¾c, as to quality. For Australian there was no demand of consequence. It could not be laid down here under 5c, yet it was impossible to sell at 5c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a slow demand. A lot of 100,000 lb had been sold at 6¼c; the close found no bids of 6¼c; it was not, however, possible to buy under that. Chicago was at 6¼c. For lard stearine the market was slow, with 7.50 quoted nominal for Western.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and unsettled through local scalping, with trading fairly active, and prices influenced to a great extent by the late weakness at Liverpool. The early market was 5@9 points down, but the close was steadier at 2@3 points loss for the day. Spot was steady, with sales of 900 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8 1-16
Middling uplands	7 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1¼c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.60@7.61	7.59	7.55	300
September	7.60@7.61	7.59	7.53	4,300
October	7.67@7.68	7.66	7.60	53,200
November	7.73@7.74	7.74	7.67	10,600
December	7.79@..	7.79	7.73	28,800
January	7.85@7.86	7.86	7.78	72,400
February	7.90@7.92	7.90	7.87	2,500
March	7.96@7.97	7.96	7.90	7,700
May	..@..	8.03	8.03	400
Total				175,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	90	102	....	....	....	....
New-Orleans	837	315	....	....	....	....
Mobile	5	20	....	....	....	....
Savannah	24	11	....	....	....	....
Charleston	2	4	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	....	2	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	....	17	....	....	....	....
Boston	....	1	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	15	288	....	....	....	....
Total	973	755	....	....	....	....
This day last week	137	953	351	125	502	369
This day last year	2208	4869	4381	2684	3765	6887

COFFEE.

Contracts were rather quiet and 5@10 points higher, with only a local trade, and prices influenced by a gain of ¼@⅜f at Havre, and ¼@½ pfennig at Hamburg. Spot Rio was dull, but steady, with No. 7 quoted at 16c and No. 8 at 14¾c....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 14.80c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close.—August, 250 bags at 14.80c; September, 750 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.80c; November, 500 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.80c; March, 500 bags at 14.65c, 1,250 bags at 14.60c; total, 5,250 bags; total for day, 5,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	12.40@12.50
February	14.55@14.65	12.30@12.40
March	14.55@14.60	12.25@12.35
April	14.45@14.55	12.15@12.25
May	14.40@14.50	12.10@12.20

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
August	14.65@14.75	14.70@14.80
September	14.75@14.80	14.15@14.20
October	14.85@14.90	13.40@13.45
November	14.75@14.85	12.85@12.90
December	14.75@14.80	12.70@12.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	208,795
Arrivals—Steamship Nasmyth	24,251
	233,046
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	5,360
Total stock in New-York to-day	227,686
Total stock in Baltimore	59,181
	59,181
Deliveries Saturday	951—58,230
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,103
	26,103
Deliveries Saturday	652—25,451
	83,681
Total stock in United States	311,367
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 24	75,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 24	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Aug. 24	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	201,000
Total	512,367
Same time 1894	442,317

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21¼@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y to g'd	18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19¼@20	Do, white	18¼@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21¼
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16⅞@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very steady, with only a moderate demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Supplies moderate and demand fair at firm prices.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅛
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅛@4¼	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4⅜@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran,	
Fancy	5⅝@6	100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6½		

SUGAR—Raw was neglected and quoted a trifle easier. Refined quiet and 1-16@⅛c lower.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@
Molasses sugar, 89° test	3¼ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¾ asked

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4 13-16@..
Cutloaf	4 13-16@..
Crushed	4 13-16@..
Powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 3-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	4 3-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4 5-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 5-16@4⅜
Confectioners' granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 7-16@4⅝
XXX powdered	4 11-16@4¾
Mold A	4 7-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 3-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	4 1-16@4⅛
(1) Columbia A	4 3-16@4¼
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4¼
(4) Phoenix A	3⅞ @4
(5) Empire A	3 13-16@4
No. 6	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 7	3¾ @3 13-16
No. 8	3 9-16@3¾
No. 9	3½ @3 11-16
No. 10	3⅜ @3 7-16
No. 11	3⅜ @3 7-16
No. 12	3⅜ @3 7-16
No. 13	3⅜ @3⅝
No. 14	@3

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receivers find no relief, and the exceeding dullness of trade is carrying values still lower. Aside from one or two special brands of domestic marrow, $1.95 would be accepted, and the feeling is so unsettled that it is not certain but that even less would be named to move a good-sized lot. Medium are weak, $1.75. Peas were cut 5c, some very nice State stock selling at $1.90; in a small way $1.95 is asked. The extent of the export orders for this week's steamers will largely determine the position on red kidney. Foreign beans dragging, and feeling weak. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.95; do, pea, $1.90 @$1.95; do, medium, $1.75; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.30@ $2.25; do, lima, Cal., $3.50@$3.60; do, foreign, marrow, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.70 @$1.75; do, foreign, medium, $1.50@$1.55; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 90c; do, Scotch, 95c.

BUTTER—Receipts are more moderate, and there is a little more looking around on the part of buyers. Prices are unchanged, but the feeling is steadier.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19½@20
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18 @..
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11¾@12½
Factory, tubs, extras	11¾@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½@11
Factory, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—There is a little firmer range of prices, though more as following higher first cost, as the demand generally is rather slow.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	8 @..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7¼@ 7½
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾@ 7
State, full cream, common	6 @6¼
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small size, white	8½@..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7½@ 8¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6½@ 7¼
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, large size, choice	5 @ 6¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Receipts are quite liberal, but fine goods are held steady, with considerable stock held under price limits.

State, country marks, per doz	15½@ 16
Pennsylvania, country marks	15 @ 15½
Western, northerly sections, fancy, selected, free from heat	*14½@ 15
Western, northerly sections, average, best	14½@..
Western, central sections, good to prime	14 @ 14½
Western, southerly sections, prime	13½@ 14
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	$3.40 @$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	2.70 @ 3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.50 @ 2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.10 @ 2.40
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.10

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy, hand-picked apples are selling fairly at steady prices, but there is a glut of common stock, and the market for such is very low. Plenty of pears arriving, but only a small proportion of fine quality and it is possible to occasionally exceed quotations for very choice Bartletts. Peaches had rather slow sale and prices were quite irregular; much of the fruit was specked and poor. A few fine up-river grapes brought fair prices, but much of the stock was sour, and had dull sale. A few lots of Western New-York Delawares arrived. Huckleberries quiet, but in light supply. Plums slow. Bulk of watermelons continue small, and have dull sale; large fine stock would bring a premium. Choice muskmelons firm; common dull. We quote: Apples, red, hand-picked, per double-head bbls, $1.25@$2; do, green, $1@$1.50; do, open heads, 50c@$1; do, windfall, 30@ 50c; pears, Bartlett, up-river, prime, $2@ $2.50; do, Jersey, prime, $2@$2.50; do, inferior, 75c@$1.25; do, Clapp's Favorite, $1@ $2.25; do, other kinds, 50c@$1.25; peaches, Jersey, fancy, per basket, 80c@$1; do, average, 50@75c; do, inferior, 30@40c; do, Maryland and Delaware, selected yellow, $1.12 @$1.25; do, selected red and white, 90c@ $1.12; do, straight lines, 50@90c; do, inferior, 35@45c; grapes, up-river, Delaware, per case, $1.25@$1.50; do, Niagara, 75c@$1.25; do, Moore's Early and Worden, 75c@$1.12; do, Champion, 40@50c; do, Southern, Delaware, per case, $1.25@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50c@$1; do, black varieties, 50@75c; do, black Southern, per 8 lb basket, 10@12c; do, per 5 lb basket, 6@3c; huckleberries, per qt, 6@9c; plums, per 8 lb basket, 12 @30c; watermelons, per 100, $5@$14; muskmelons, per bbl, 50c@$2. DRIED—No prices have as yet been established for new evaporated apples; buyers have been slow to bid on the samples shown. New fruit will be here this week. Old evaporated very slow and easier, especially the lower grades. Trade in sun-dried apples continues dull, and values favor the buyer. New peeled peaches unsettled, but with the tendency toward easier rates; anything above 7c for Georgia stock would be extreme. Raspberries have settled to 18c. Other small fruits have but little call at the moment. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, new, 3@4¼c; do, coarse cut, 3@3¾c; cores and skins, old, 1¾@1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 7@8½c; do, Georgia, 6@7½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do, sun-dried, 16 @16½c; cherries, 9c; huckleberries, 8c; blackberries, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, California, new, 9½@11c; do, old, 7@10c; prunes, old, as to size and quality, 4@7½c.

GAME—Woodcock, partridges, and grouse of choice quality in light supply, inquired and firm; inferior grades of all kinds not wanted at all. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1. Partridges, fresh, $1; do, frozen, 75c@$1. Grouse, fresh, 75c@$1; do, frozen, $1@$1.35. Quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@ $2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Five cars arrived today. Lower prices had to be accepted for fowls, chickens, and roosters, but there was fair trading at the decline. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 11@12c; do, Western, 11c; do, Southern, 10½c; fowls, 10@10½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50 @80c; geese, 87c@$1.25. DRESSED—Receipts were fairly liberal, but there was a moderate trade on the basis of 11c for prime Western scalded chickens and 10½c for best dry-picked fowls. The feeling seemed to be steady, though buyers got the impression that supplies for the week would be ample. Turkeys in light receipt and firm. Ducks plenty and weak. We quote: Chickens, old, per lb, 11@12c; do, young, 12@ 16c. Fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@19c; do, Western dry picked, prime, 12c; do, poor to fair, 8@11c; do, scalded, 9@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 12@15c; do, Long Island, 14@15c; do, Western, 13@14c. Eastern geese, 14@15c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and steady; sweets firm and in good demand. Other vegetables quiet; offerings liberal, and prices easy. Cabbages, choice, per bbl.....$1.25@$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl..... 75@ 1.00
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000..... 75@ 1.25
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000.. 50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Long Island, per 100..... 30@ 40
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl..... 50@ 1.00
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000..... 3.00@ 4.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000..... 2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks..... 25@ 40
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks..... 15@ 20
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks..... 8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks..... 15@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks..... 5@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl..... 50@ 75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag..... 60@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag..... 40@ 50
Onions, Jersey, per bbl..... 1.00@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl.. 75@ 1.00
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl..... 1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl..... 1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl..... 1.25@ 1.50
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl..... 50@ 75
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl..... 75@ 1.00
Squash, marrow, per bbl..... 40@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, Acme, per box..... 15@ 20
Tomatoes, Jersey, Grant, &c., box..... 10@ 15
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl..... 40@ 50

PO

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A General Advance in Prices Led by the Grangers.

THE VOLUME OF TRADING EXPANDING

Further Reduction in Foreign Exchange Rates—More Gold for the Syndicate—Erie Plan—Leading Industrials Depressed.

MONDAY—P. M.

Under the lead of the Granagers, the whole market advanced sharply to-day. St. Paul was in active demand, and advanced to 75⅝, but closed at 75, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The possibilities in Atchison pointed out in The Times on Sunday were recognized, and on good buying the stock advanced a point. Rock Island moved up to 83, and closed almost at the top, its net gain being 1⅛ points. Northwestern also displayed strength, and ended at 105⅜, having sold at 105½, a net gain of a point. Burlington's advance was less pronounced, but it also closed with a gain of ⅝ at its best price of the day, 91⅝. Omaha issues also scored noted gains.

The general list responded fully to the improvement in the grangers, and was strong all day, final prices being about the best of the session. The volume of trading was considerably enlarged, and sentiment was quite as hopeful as at any time this Summer. It is believed that with the return to the city of the investing class, which is now enjoying vacation across the water as well as the seaside and mountain resorts, the demand for stocks and bonds will materially increase, and that prices will naturally appreciate. All the news to-day was favorable, not the least important item being a further reduction in the rates of foreign exchange. Demand bills were sold as low as $4.88½, but the late sales were made at $4.88⅝. There was a withdrawal of $600,000 in gold for shipment to-morrow, but the margin of profit on the transaction at prevailing rates is admittedly small. A favorable factor in the situation is the movement of currency from this city to the West, which has already set in, and which in a short time will be of sufficient volume to exert an important influence on the foreign exchange situation. The American Exchange National Bank deposited $500,000 gold in the Sub-Treasury to the credit of the bond syndicate. The announcement of the plan to reorganize the Erie Company was made, and was favorably received. The tone of the document leaves little room for doubt that the reorganization will be pushed to a successful completion without unnecessary delay. Progress is also being made toward the rehabilitation of Atchison, the application for the foreclosure sale being set for hearing at Topeka tomorrow. The coal trade is still demoralized, but there is a better tone to the coal market, and this gives ground for hope that a settlement is not far off. The coal stocks, with the exception of Reading, which was unchanged, closed from 1 to 1¾ points higher than on Saturday.

Weakness was the feature of the leading industrials to-day, Tobacco losing 2¾ and Sugar 1¾ points. The decline in Tobacco is due to the threatened opposition, and to the desire of holders to get out before the fight begins. Sugar was weak on a further reduction in the refined grades, and the prevalence of a belief that the insiders are willing to see the stock sell at a lower level. Leather preferred, although comparatively inactive, reflected liquidation, its net loss being a point. On the other hand, Chicago Gas, Distillers, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Western Union, were all strong, and closed at the highest prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent

Time money was in liberal supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsement, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $58,856,642, and the balances were $4,589,000. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $314,-916.

Money in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, ⅝ per cent., and three months' bills, ⅝@11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent, to $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88½@$4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.89⅜@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$46,941,834
Imports for the same period	22,721,546
Net exports	$24,220,288
Net exports to date, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports to date, 1893	24,486,456
Net exports to date, 1892	48,882,053

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and strong. There were sharp gains made, and heavy trading in the Atchinson and Oregon Short Line issues, Erie second consols, and United States Cordage firsts. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., Col & Pac. 1st	1½
Atch., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½
Chicago & Erie 1st	1½
Chicago & Erie inc	3
Chicago & Indianapolis cn. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st t. r	1½
Erie 2d cp certfs	5¼
Minn. St. L. 1st	2
Morris & Essex 1st	1
Nor. Pac. cn	1⅜
Nor. Pac. cn t. r	1⅜
Oregon R. & N. cn. 5s, t. r	2½
Oregon R. & N. col. tr. 5s, t. r	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. ful	1¼
Rock Island deb. 5s	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r	1¼
U. P. L. & Col. 1st	2⅜
U. S. Cordage 1st, 1st fn. pd	1⅜

DECLINED.

L. E. & West. 2d	2½
Reading 3d pf. inc	1¼

Government bonds were strong. The 4s of 1925 advanced ¼, and the 5s ⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	...
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	123¼
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123¼
5s, r., 1904	115½	116
5s, c., 1904	115½	116
Currency 6s, 1895	...	100
Currency 6s, 1896	101	...
Currency 6s, 1897	103	...
Currency 6s, 1898	107	...
Currency 6s, 1899	109	...
Cherokee 4s, 1836	103¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	...

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63½, and $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s at 103.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25½	25¾	100
*American Sugar Refining	109	109	106⅞	107⅝	107⅝	107¾	64,410
*American Sugar Refining pf.	102	102	102	102	102	104	120
American Tobacco	98	98	95¾	96⅜	96⅜	96½	19,500
A., T. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	18⅜	19	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19	20,080
*A., T. & S. F. pf. when issued	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	34¼	1,550
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	200
Canada Southern	56⅛	56¼	56	56¼	56	56½	700
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21⅛	21	21	21	21⅛	1,030
Chicago Gas	63½	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅝	8,310
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105⅜	105¼	105½	9,355
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	90½	91⅝	90⅜	91½	91	91⅞	10,035
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49	49½	48	49¼	49¼	49½	1,010
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	95	96	96	96	96	97	450
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73¾	75⅛	73¾	75	75	75⅛	45,935
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120	129	125	129	129	130	217
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	82	83	82	83⅛	82⅞	83	10,420
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7	7	5	6	6	6½	900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	37⅝	38	305
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	25	25¼	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	250
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	132⅝	131⅞	132½	131⅝	132¼	440
Del., Lack. & Western	163¾	163¾	163¾	163⅝	163	164½	100
Denver & Rio Grande	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49	500
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	11	11	11	11	10½	11¼	100
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	21¼	21⅝	21	21¼	21	21⅜	2,160
Erie Tel. & Tel.	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	...	...	200
Flint & Père Marquette	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	14½	15½	300
General Electric	86⅞	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	87	87¼	2,310
Great Northern pf	125⅛	128⅝	125⅛	128½	127	130	100
Houston & Texas	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	5	100
Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	102	102½	130
Illinois Steel Co	73½	73½	73⅛	73½	71	74	500
Iowa Central	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	11	11¼	500
Iowa Central pf	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	36	36⅝	50
Lake Erie & Western	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	27½	27¾	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	81	82	100
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	150½	151½	200
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	15	15	15	15	14½	15½	100
Louisville & Nashville	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝	61⅝	62	3,490
L., N. A. & C.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26	27	100
Manhattan Con.	114¼	115¼	114¼	114½	114⅝	114⅝	1,078
Mexican National ctfs	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼	2½	1,100
Michigan Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	101⅝	102½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25	25¼	25	25	24⅞	25¼	500
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85	85⅝	175
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	57	57	57	57	56¾	57	200
Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	64½	67	250
Missouri Pacific	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	4,370
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	18	18¼	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	3,360
Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	...	...	10
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	20¼	20¾	400
New-Jersey Central	106½	107½	106½	107½	107	108	305
New-York Central	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	103	500
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	63½	64	63½	64	63½	64½	300
New-York & New-Haven	201⅛	202½	201⅛	202½	201	202½	17
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	16⅞	17	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	73	80	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	33½	32½	33½	33	33⅝	416
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8½	9	8½	9	8⅝	8¾	1,430
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	22	22½	22	22½	22	24	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅝	14	13½	13⅞	13⅝	14	1,650
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32½	32⅞	32½	32¾	32¾	33	1,600
Norfolk & Western pf.	14	14	14	14	14¼	15	100
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6	455
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	17½	17⅝	1,800
Ontario & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	120
Pacific Mail	28½	29	28½	28⅞	28⅝	29	1,000
Peoria & Eastern	10	10	9½	9½	9	10	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	6¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	1,100
P., C., C. & St. L.	39	39	39	39	39½	40	440
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	53	53	53	55	56	50
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172	172	172	172	172	174	50
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8½	8	8½	7⅞	8½	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17¾	712
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	44	42½	44	43⅝	44	4,530
Southern Pacific	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26	26½	700
Southern Railway	13½	14	13½	14	13⅜	13½	1,860
Southern Railway pf.	41⅜	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½	1,114
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36	37⅜	36	37⅜	37¼	37½	5,577
Texas Pacific	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	11½	12	240
Union Pacific	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	400
U. S. Cordage	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	300
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	2,650
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd.	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10¼	880
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅞	1,625
United States Express	46	46	45	45	44	46	...
United States Rubber	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41	41½	250
United States Rubber pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94¼	94	94½	350
*United States Leather	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	1,150
*United States Leather pf.	85⅜	85⅜	88¾	88¾	84½	84½	2,300
Wabash	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	9	6¾	235
Wabash pf.	22	22	21¾	22	22	21⅞	2,820
Western Union Telegraph	94	94⅝	94	94¼	94¼	94⅜	400
*Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	8	9	210
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	875
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	50¾	51⅝	50¾	51⅝	50	55¼	210
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6	250

Total sales 264,063

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	42½	Chi & N W con 7s	140½	N Y, L E & W new 2d cn, D, M & Co ctfs, stamped	74
5,000	43	Chi & N W cpn gld 7s	74	4,000	71¾
5,000	43½	1,000	122¾	5,000	72½
8,000	43⅜	Chi, R I & P ext 5s	...	3,000	72¾
10,000	44	1,000	106	8,000	72¼
Atch, Top & S F adj when issued	66⅜	4,000	106⅛	1,000	72⅞
5,000	56⅜	Chi, R I & P deb 5s	...	25,000	73½
18,000	56⅝	3,000	100	25,000	74
11,000	56¾	Cin, Day & I 1st 5s	...	10,000s20F	74
9,000	56⅞	1,000	111	2,000	74½
16,000	57	Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	...	1,000s20F	75
55,000	56¾	5,000	100½	1,000	75
5,000	56⅝	Col Mid 1st Tr Co ctfs	77	10,000	75⅛
10,000	56⅜	5,000	87⅞	N Y, Ont & W cn 5s	110½
10,000	56⅝	Col & Ninth Av 1st	115	5,000	110½
20,000	57	2,000	...	N Y, S & W ter 1st	104¼
6,000	56½	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	82½	6,000	104
36,000	57	1,000	...	N Pac 1st coup	118
10,000	57⅛	Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	...	4,000s5F	...
2,000	57¼	2,000	109½	North Pac cn 5s	39¼
14,000	57½	Erie 1st mtge	...	5,000	39¼
10,000	57⅝	1,000	108	5,000	39⅜
10,000	57⅜	Gal, Har & San A Mex & Pac Div 5s	...	5,000	39⅝
4,000	57⅝	11,000	93¼	10,000	39⅝
A, Top & S F gen 4s when issued	82⅝	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	...	5,000	40¼
45,000	82⅝	8,000	90	Trust Co ctfs	...
20,000	82⅞	Ill Cent 4s, 1951	...	5,000	39⅝
65,000	82⅞	10,000	110¾	10,000	39½
15,000	82⅝	Int & Gt N 2d mtge	...	Nor Pac col tr nts	85⅞
10,000	82¾	1,000	84½	North Ry of Cal 5s	...
20,000	82⅞	K P 1st cn Tr Co ctfs	...	5,000	94½
45,000	83	7,000	72½	5,000	94½
5,000	83¼	3,000	73	Ohio & M cn S F	...
A, Top & S F 4s Trust Co ctfs	81¼	10,000	72½	2,000	106
10,000	81¼	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	...	Ore Imp Co cn 5s	45¾
25,000	81⅜	2,000	96½	5,000	45¾
10,000	81¾	L E & W 2d 5s	...	4,000	45⅞
10,000	81⅝	1,000	104	Ore R & N 1st	...
12,000	81¾	L S & M So 1st reg	...	7,000	112
15,000	81⅝	2,000	116½	Ore R & N 5s Tr Co ctfs	...
61,000	81¾	L S & M So 1st coup	...	2,000	103½
10,000	81⅝	11,000	116	Ore R & N Co col tr 5s, Trust Co ctfs	...
10,000	81⅝	L S & M So 2d coup	...	1,000	73
80,000	82	5,000	115¼	5,000s20F	74½
10,000	82½	L S & M So 2d reg	...	Ore S Line 6s t r	...
24,000	82	1,000	123¼	1,000	103¼
7,000	82⅛	L S & M So 2d reg	...	4,000	104
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s Ct A Trust Co ctfs 1st installment paid	12½	10,000	113¼	3,000	103⅞
5,000	33⅞	L & N gen mtge 6s	...	7,000	104
10,000	34½	2,000	103	25,000	104¼
10,000	34¼	Louis & Nash 5s	...	11,000	104¼
13,000	34⅛	2,000	103	18,000	104
10,000	34¼	L, N A & Chi cn	...	5,000	104¼
8,000	34⅜	3,000	101⅝	Ore S L & U N cn Trust Co ctfs	...
40,000	34½	8,000	101¾	10,000	79¾
20,000	34⅝	L, N A & Chi gen m	...	55,000	59⅝
30,000	34⅞	10,000	75¾	25,000	60
5,000	34⅝	Mich Cent cn 7s	...	15,000	60½
5,000	34⅝	1,000	121¼	3,000	60⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	104	Mil & St P 1st ter 5s	...	3,000	60¼
10,000	104¼	5,000	111⅝	35,000	60½
Bur, C R & N 1st	...	Minn & St L cn 5s	...	10,000	60⅜
8,000	108	5,000	93	2,000	60½
Cent Pac 4s, 1898	99½	Minn St Ity 1st 5s	...	20,000	60⅝
10,000	107	5,000	90	5,000	60½
Ches & O gen 4½s	90	M, K & Tex 1st 4s	...	15,000	60
51,000	83	25,000	90	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	...
Chi, B & Q con 7s	125½	M, K & Tex 2d	...	2,000	116
2,000	125¾	10,000	65¾	Peo & Eastern 1st	...
8,000	126¼	1,000	65½	2,000	64¼
C, B & Q, Neb ex 4s	65½	15,000	65¾	Phil & R 1st pf inc	...
1,000	92¾	6,000	65½	10,000	33
1,000s20F	92⅝	35,000	65¾	2d pf inc	...
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	93	30,000	65⅞	2,000	20½
5,000	102⅞	10,000	65⅝	8,000	20½
5,000	103	9,000	65½	5,000	20¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	103	8,000	65⅝	10,000	20⅜
10,000s20F	100¾	10,000	65½	3d pf inc	...
1,000	101½	M, K & East 1st	...	20,000	15
20,000s20F	102½	1,000	94¼	5,000	15¼
Chi & Erie inc	88⅜	5,000	94½	Phil & Read gen 4s	...
20,000	29	M, K & T of Tex 5s	...	20,000	82
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	101	10,000	88⅜	Rio Grande W 1st	76½
1,000	101	Mor & Essex 1st	...	11,000	76½
9,000	101½	5,000	144	Rome, W & O cn	119
Chi & Nor P 1st Trust Co ctfs	107¼	N Y Elevated 1st	...	1,000	53½
11,000	48¼	3,000	107¼	St L & S F cn 4s	...
Total sales		N Y & Man Bch 1st	...	1,000	57
		6,000	104¼	Total sales	

P & R gen 4s t r	74¼	St J & G I 1st t r	74	Wabash 1st 5s	108½
10,000	74¼	5,000	64	Wabash deb Ser B	29⅜
St L & I M, Ark Br ext 5s	64¾	15,000	64¾	5,000	29⅜
2,000	105¼	St L & I M, Ark Br ext 5s	...	10,000	29⅞
St L & Iron M 5s	84½	2,000	105¼	West Shore gtd 4s	107½
10,000	84½	St L & Iron M 5s	...	1,000	107½
15,000	84¾	10,000	84½	Registered	106½
St L San F 2d Cl B	118	15,000	84¾	500	106½
500	118	St L Southw 2d inc	...	Wis Cent 1st Tr Co ctfs	57
5,000	118	25,000	30	5,000	57
St L Southw 2d inc	...	3,000	33½		
25,000	30	St Paul, M & M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s	...		
3,000	33½	7,000	105		
St Paul, M & M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s	...	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	64		
7,000	105	2,000	64½		
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	98	5,000	64¾		
1,000	98	Savannah & W 1st Trust Co ctfs	...		
So Pac of Ariz 1st	98	1,000	62		
5,000	98	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	98		
So Pac of N Mex 1st	106	1,000	98		
1,000	106	So Pac of Ariz 1st	98		
South Ry 1st 5s	96	5,000	98		
11,000	96	So Pac of N Mex 1st	106		
10,000	96¼	1,000	106		
20,000	96	South Ry 1st 5s	...		
Tenn C I & R 6s	110	11,000	96		
Birmingham Div 1st	91¾	10,000	96¼		
1,000	91¾	20,000	96		
Tenn Div 6s	91½	Tenn C I & R 6s	110		
3,000	91½	Birmingham Div 1st	91¾		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	92¼	1,000	91¾		
1,000	92¼	Tenn Div 6s	91½		
Tex & Pac 2d inc	28¼	3,000	91½		
30,000	28¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	92¼		
1,000	28½	1,000	92¼		
Tol, Peo & W 4s	81	Tex & Pac 2d inc	28¼		
5,000	81	30,000	28¼		
Union Pac 1st, 1896	106⅞	1,000	28½		
1,000	106⅞	Tol, Peo & W 4s	81		
Union Pac 1st, 1897	107¼	5,000	81		
1,000	107⅛	Union Pac 1st, 1896	106⅞		
Union Pac 1st, 1899	107½	1,000	106⅞		
1,000	107½	Union Pac 1st, 1897	107¼		
U Pac ext S F 8s	107½	1,000	107¼		
11,000	100	Union Pac 1st, 1899	107½		
U Pac, Den & Gulf 1st	39½	1,000	107½		
30,000	39½	U Pac ext S F 8s	107½		
U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	42	11,000	100		
2,000	42	U Pac, Den & Gulf 1st	39½		
14,000	43	30,000	39½		
1,000	43½	U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	42		
U S Cordage Co 1st	46¾	2,000	42		
1,000	46¾	14,000	43		
U S Cordage Co 1st Tr Co ctfs, 1st in pd	80½	1,000	43½		
4,000	46½	U S Cordage Co 1st	46¾		
10,000	46¾	1,000	46¾		
30,000	47	U S Cordage Co 1st Tr Co ctfs, 1st in pd	80½		
9,000	47½	4,000	46½		
5,000	46¾	10,000	46¾		
5,000	47	1,000	47		
10,000	47¼	5,000	47¼		
1,000	47½	5,000	47		
5,000	47	5,000	47¼		
5,000	47¼	Virginia Mid gen m	...		
Virginia Mid gen m	...	2,000	101		
2,000	101	Wabash 1st 5s	108½		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Sus	170	...
Alton & T. H	60	64½
American Coal	93	...
American Cotton Oil pf	73¼	74½
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
American Tobacco pf	108	111
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	...
Boston A. L. pf	105	...
Brunswick Co	2	3
Buff., R. & P	...	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	50	...
Canadian Pacific	54⅝	...
Cedar F. & M	10	19
Central Pacific	18¾	19
Chicago & Alton	160	...
Chicago & Alton pf	172	...
Chicago & E. Ill	53	54½
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	103¾	104¾
Chicago & Ind C. & L. pf	146¾	148
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	...
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	...
Consolidated Coal	32	...
Consolidated Gas Co	140½	143
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	16
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	51	60
*D., S. S. & A	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	...
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	99	100
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	107
Evans. & T. H	40	41
Evans. & T. H. pf	55	...
Flint & P. M. pf	41	46¾
G. B. & W., t. r	...	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	...	3½
Homestake	26½	...
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17	18
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9
Keokuk & D. M	6¾	8
Keokuk & D. M. pf	19¼	...
Laclede Gas	26	27
Laclede Gas pf	84	88
Long Island	85	87½
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.		

	Bid.	Asked.
U. P., D. & G	6	6¾
United States Cordage pf	4¾	...
U. S. Cordage gtd	9	...
Utica & B. River	138	...
Wells-Fargo Express	108	115

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	108¼	108⅝	107	107⅞	21,580
Am. Tob.	97⅜	97⅜	95⅝	96¼	2,070
A., T. & S. F.	18½	19¼	18½	19	3,580
A. T. & S.F.pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	50
Chicago Gas	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63½	800
C., R. I. & P.	82	82	82	82¼	1,650
C., B. & Q.	90⅞	91	90⅝	91	2,300
C., M. & St. P.	73⅝	75⅛	73⅝	75¼	18,040
Chi. & Nor.	104⅞	105⅝	104

& Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.59	.59
Anaconda	.78	.56
Portland	1.06	1.06
Argentum	.79	.80
Isabella	.26½	.24½
Union	.26¼	.26¼
Consolidated	.19	.19

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of August, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$88,755,155.80	
Gold bullion	60,093,974.08	
Total	$148,854,120.88	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,155,909.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	241,759.00	
Total	$47,914,159.00	
Balance		$100,939,970.88
Standard silver dollars	$350,292,135.00	
Silver bullion	680,558.28	
Total	$350,972,693.28	
Outstanding silver certificates	331,360,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,511,397.00	
Total	$322,849,107.00	
Balance		28,123,586.28
Standard silver dollars of 1890 (cost)	$20,708,518.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25	
Total	$144,710,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	144,710,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$94,745,655.81	
Outstanding currency certificates	73,380,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,705,000.00	
Total	$70,675,000.00	
Balance		24,070,655.81
Treasury notes of 1890	$32,167,947.00	
National bank notes	6,922,724.31	
Fractional silver coin	16,137,923.15	
Fractional currency	109.24	
Minor coin	1,252,144.73	
Deposits in National banks	14,601,974.46	
Bonds and interest paid	2,425,498.42	
Total	$73,508,201.31	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,575,868.96	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,561,221.51	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,872,506.40	
Post Office Department account	2,340,164.81	
Miscellaneous items	2,089,457.23	
Total	$44,439,218.91	
Balance		29,069,072.40
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$182,203,285.62

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$644,840.45	$12,926,095.16	$27,003,079.55
Internal revenue	764,455.41	10,263,623.18	23,162,028.43
Miscellaneous	17,891.02	914,277.40	3,008,585.65
Total	$1,427,186.88	$24,105,995.74	$53,173,693.63

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$644,000.00	$6,508,000.00	$16,555,562.11
War	164,000.00	5,760,000.00	11,147,939.67
Navy	10,000.00	2,193,000.00	4,573,486.94
Indians	28,000.00	1,735,000.00	2,412,874.55
Pensions	110,000.00	11,997,000.00	24,752,427.42
Interest	.....	2,252,800.00	9,560,573.14
Total	$956,000.00	$30,454,800.00	$69,002,863.81
Excess of receipts over expenditures	471,186.88	†6,850,804.26	†15,829,170.18

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$111,855.00	$294,297.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$40,800.00	566,866.00	1,540,393.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$287,925,153	$1,000.505
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,672,672	23,510
Total	$363,597,825	$1,024,015

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

MADE A HEROIC FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Begged to Have His Agony Ended When All Efforts Seemed in Vain.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—David P. Williams, foreman of a gang of press riggers, from the Cottrell Printing Manufacturing Company, was crushed to death under a heavy printing frame in the Knickerbocker Press Company's building, at this place, this evening.

Williams, with two helpers, was removing an old press, preparatory to putting in a new one. The old press had been taken apart, and the frames were being lowered into a cellar. Williams and his helpers took a large frame from the elevator, when it lost its balance and fell over on Williams. He and the men used their united strength in holding it up, but they soon became exhausted, and the immense iron frame gradually lowered itself upon Williams until he was pinioned to the ground.

His assistants again tried to pry it up, Williams at the same time making a fight for his life in assisting them, by trying to hold it up with his feet and hands. The men shouted for help, but as everybody had left the establishment, no one responded. Williams and the men were worn out by their exertions, and the unfortunate man under the mass of iron, seeing that there was no help for him, called to his companions: "God help me! Let it drop and put me out of the agony." The two men, who were in a fainting condition from supporting the frame, withdrew their hands from its support, and allowed it to drop upon Williams and crush him to death.

Coroner Birch of White Plains was notified. Williams was fifty years old, and resided at Spuyten Duyvil, where he leaves a wife and three children.

J. C. CHRISTIANSEN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES

Found Unconscious in a Hall After His Wife Refused to Return to Him.

Jans C. Christiansen, twenty-nine years old, of 428 West Seventeenth Street, was found unconscious in the hallway of the third floor of 160 East Fifty-third Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Over him dangled from a stair rail a rope with a noose.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gable, the latter of whom is a cousin of Christiansen, said he left the house earlier in the evening, and they could not surmise why he had returned. They could not explain the presence of the rope. It is not known whether Christiansen had tried to use the rope.

Christiansen was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and in the afternoon he was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court. He said he was married eight years ago to his cousin, and has one child. He wife left him two years ago and went to live with the Gables. He heard she was to be married Sunday evening, and he called on her and offered to make a good home for her if she would return to him. She refused.

"When I went away," he said, "something went in my head. Then it went off. Then it returned, and the next I knew I was in the hospital."

Christiansen was committed until to-day, and a summons was issued for his wife. The Court said the case was too much mixed up for him to take action at once.

A Passenger Makes Restitution.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Chicago and Alton Railroad has had many queer letters, but none which will be preserved more carefully as a voucher in the "conscience fund" than the following, recently received from Springfield, Ill.:

"Some time ago a passenger rode from Chicago to this place free by a mistake of his. He had gotten off a trunk line, and thought he had a through ticket. The sleeping-car conductor had not returned it, however, and when he boarded your train he told the conductor his Chicago and Alton ticket had been retained by the other train. The Chicago and Alton conductor allowed him to ride free, as there was sufficient reason to accept the statement. This has been found to be a mistake. The original purchaser of the ticket was seen lately; he says the ticket was only to Chicago. A check, therefore, for $4.75 and $1.12 interest is inclosed. Permit me to say that I was not the passenger. I am a Roman Catholic priest, who often has little messages of equity to perform for others."

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Third Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such third installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before August 30, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

AUG. 22, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the penalties imposed by the committee Aug. 5, 1895, for deposits of bonds and stocks of the United States Cordage Company are remitted to and including Sept. 5, 1895.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the Manhattan Trust Company who have paid the penalties above referred to will receive the amount of penalty paid by them upon application to the **Manhattan Trust Company.**

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Long Island Traction Co. Reorganization.

Holders of **COLLATERAL TRUST** notes of the Long Island Traction Company who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the plan heretofore announced are hereby notified to deposit their notes with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before **SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.**

Proper Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited notes.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES** who have not deposited their holdings under the plan that the Committee will redeem the same on or before **SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895,** at par, with interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

The final payment of five dollars ($5.00) per share on stock heretofore deposited is due and payable on or before September 4th, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's

New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and
Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds,
Funded Coupon Bonds of 1883,
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,

and of our receipts therefor.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's

Income Bonds.

New-York and London, August 26th, 1895.

Referring to our circular of March 9, 1895, we have now to state that we have for many months past given our careful attention to the preparation of a plan of reorganization of the Erie System, and that such plan has been completed.

It proposes to create a New Company, which shall absorb the Erie and various branches, also its leased or controlled lines, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Chicago and Erie—thus uniting the control of the entire System in one Corporation as a through line from New-York to Chicago.

To carry out the plan the following securities will be created:

$175,000,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 100-year Gold Bonds, secured by mortgage and pledge of all property acquired under the plan of reorganization by the new company.

Of these bonds
$35,000,000 will be 4 per cent. Prior Lien Bonds.
$140,000,000 will be 3@4 per cent. General Lien Bonds.

$30,000,000 First Preferred 4 per cent. Non-cumulative Stock.
$16,000,000 Second Preferred 4 per cent. Non-cumulative Stock.
$100,000,000 Common Stock.

Of the Prior Lien Bonds:
$14,400,000 are to be delivered as a part of the purchase price of the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, as hereinafter explained.
$15,000,000 are sold to a syndicate, as stated further on.
$5,000,000 are reserved for enlargement and improvment of terminal facilities, including elevation of tracks at Jersey City, Buffalo, and elsewhere, additional wharf facilities at New-York, reducing grades, constructing double track, and purchasing additional equipment. These bonds to be used only with the consent of the Voting Trustees, hereinafter mentioned. All property acquired with these bonds or their proceeds to be brought under the lien of the new mortgage.
$000,000 are reserved for contingencies, (any surplus to go to the new Company.)

Of the General Lien Bonds:
$92,668,000 are reserved for the ultimate acquisition of all bonds and guaranteed stocks now left undisturbed on various parts of the System, and
$17,000,000 are reserved for new construction, betterments, additions, &c., after 1897, under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,000,000 to be used in any one year. All property acquired with these bonds or their proceeds, to be brought under the lien of new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

Holders of	Receive: New General lien Bonds.	First Preferred Stock.	Second Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
N. Y., L. E. & W. New Second Consol Mortgage Bonds, and Second Consol Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds	75 p.c.	55 p.c.		
N. Y., L. E. & W. Funded Coupon 5 p. c. Bonds of 1885	100 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Income Bonds	40 p.c.	60 p.c.		
N. Y., L. E. & W. Preferred Stock (on payment of assessment as stated below)	--	--	100 p.c.	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Common Stock (on payment of assessment as stated below)	--	--	--	100 p.c.
Chicago & Erie Incomes	--	--	100 p.c.	--

The new bonds deliverable as above are to bear interest from July 1st, 1896, (first coupon to mature January 1, 1897,) at 3 p. c. per annum for two years and 4 p. c. thereafter.

The bonds to be exchanged must bear all unpaid coupons, and no allowance will be made for coupons.

The assessments on the stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are fixed at $12 per share on preferred stock and $18 per share on common stock; but, as prompt deposit of the securities and an early payment of a considerable assessment fund are important, a deduction of $4 per share on the preferred stock and $6 per share on the common stock will be allowed on account of the assessments above mentioned, to such depositors as deposit their stock within a short period discretionary with the Committee, and also pay the assessment, less such deduction, within dates to be fixed by advertisement, such payment to be in four installments at least 30 days apart. Such depositors will thus obtain participation in the reorganization upon the payment of the net sum of

$8 per share on the preferred stock.
$12 per share on the common stock.

Stockholders who do not comply with all these conditions must pay the entire assessment, without deduction, at the time of depositing their stock.

The stock of the New Company is to be held by Voting Trustees, to be named by us, for five years, and thereafter until the new first preferred stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend in one year, although the Voting Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver Certificates of Beneficial Interest, as usual.

An arrangement has been made with the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Voting Trustees, whereby, subject to ratification by their beneficiaries, they undertake, in consideration of securities as set forth in the plan, to foreclose and deliver the N. Y. P. & O. property, subject only to the prior lien, equipment, and leased-line securities, for which reservation is made in the plan.

The cash requirements of the plan are $25,015,688, as follows:

Floating debt, receivers' certificates, &c	$11,500,000
Collateral Trust Bonds (Erie) to be paid off at 110 per cent., pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed	3,678,400
Reorganization First Lien Bonds (Erie) to be paid off	2,500,000
Early construction requirements (system) and expenses	5,337,288
Car trusts for three years	2,000,000
	$25,015,688

An Underwriting Syndicate has agreed to purchase $15,000,000 of the 4 per cent. Prior Lien Bonds, also to guarantee the payment of the assessments by the Erie Stockholders, thus providing the necessary funds.

As fully set forth in the plan, the fixed charges of the Erie System (calculated on all bonds which will be outstanding on completion of the reorganization) are reduced from $9,400,000 to $7,850,000 per annum, and for the first two years after reorganization a further reduction of about $300,000 per annum is made, to an amount nearly equaled by the net earnings of the property in 1893-4. Furthermore, in the new fixed charge is included the interest on a large sum of money intended to be spent immediately after reorganization in improving and adding to the property. This expenditure should enable the Company to enlarge its business and also to transact it with greater economy than heretofore.

The real net earnings of the Erie System from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, show (after allowing for all assessments and sinking funds) an average surplus over the fixed charges under the plan of reorganization of about $1,500,000 per annum, a sum sufficient for the full 4 per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock and nearly 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock. While not intending to imply that any return to former average earnings can be immediately realized, we make the foregoing statement to show that the securities of the new company will have intrinsic value and that the reorganization is sound and conservative.

At our suggestion, Messrs. C. H. Coster, Louis Fitzgerald, and Anthony J. Thomas have undertaken to act as a committee for the purpose of carrying the reorganization into effect. We have agreed to co-operate in and supervise the work of reorganization.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Referring to the lists of securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company affected by the plan, notice is given to all holders of such securities that, pursuant to the provisions of the plan, they may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company already under control pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, except that, in carrying out the plan, the committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby, on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at either of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Brond Street, London.

Referring to the foregoing circular, all holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned, are notified to deposit same with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. London.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, on or before September 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same or to pay such first installment by September 20th, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is, therefore, essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RALWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Bond No. 9,305 of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company's 4½ per cent. first consolidated mortgage, with all coupons thereto attached, has been lost or destroyed. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as a duplicate thereof has been issued.

EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.)

40 shs. Irving National Bank.
126 shs. Home Insurance Co.
302 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., 1st pfd.
35 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., 2d pfd.
110 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., common.
85 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
18 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
10 shs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
35 shs. Thurber-Whyland Co., pfd.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
5,000 shs. Garnet Hill Consolidated Mining Co.
13 shs. Guerra Automatic Grip Co.
Instrument in writing assigning the right, title, and interest in and to a certain agreement between J. H. Moulton and Jacob B. Bilheimer in 100 founders' shares of the International Banking, Trust and Guarantee Co.
(By order of Eugene Durnin, Esq., Referee.)
100 shs. N. Y. & New-England R. R. Co., (Manhattan Trust Co. Receipt,) assessments paid.
100 shs. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'way Co.
18 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st pfd.
35 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. scrip.
25 shs. N. Y. Loan Improvement Co.
100 shs. New-Jersey Southern R'way Co.
100 shs. Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.
400 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co.
$10,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. Co. 8 p. c. Inc. Bds.
$5,000 State of South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds. of 1888, Jan., 1872, coupons on.
(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
$5,000 Chickamauga Coal & Iron Co., and Chickamauga and Durham R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906, July, 1893, coupons.
100 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co.
$25,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtg. (Hvpd.)
$25,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co., 1st Mtg. Bds., (Hvpd.)
$12,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co. 1st. Mtg. Bds. (Hypd.)
$49,000 South Side R. R. of L. I. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds.
$60,000 N. Y. & Hempstead R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of Gilbert T. Woglom, Trustee of the Estate of Rebecca Woglom.)
$2,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Debenture Bond, due on or before April, 1902.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co., Limited, General Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, Nos. 108 to 107, due Nov. 1, 1940; May, 1, 1898, and all subsequent coupons attached.
5 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co., Limited, Scrip Certificates, $250 each, due Nov. 1, 1904, Nos. 103 to 107.
307 shares Ladd Watch Case Co., $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
207 Produce Exchange, August 21st, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Sept. 3d to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 22d, and opened at 9 A. M. Sept. 4th.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due Sept. 1st, 1895, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
New-York, Aug. 24, 1895.

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1895, on the 1st Mortgage 4 per cent Bonds of this company will be paid at this office after that date.

P. MACKELLAR, Treasurer.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1895.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the third day of September next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
New-York, Aug. 24, 1895.

The following coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895, will be paid at this office after that date: Texas and New-Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent. N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

TO WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1895, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. O. D. ASHLEY, President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the shareholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 787 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1895, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 14, until 10 A. M., Sept. 5, 1895. P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.
Dated at Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1895.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—To-day's session was another disappointment to the bulls in wheat. The marked opened slumpy on heavy shipments from abroad and lower cables, but the Northwestern receipts being considerably under the estimate tended to steady prices. There was also fair local buying around 61¼c, which was the "put" price. Liverpool cables were quiet, with futures reported ½d lower. Receipts at Chicago were not as large as estimated, 104 cars arriving. Receipts at the Northwest were large, 672 cars coming in at Minneapolis and Duluth. Withdrawals from store were 93,185 bushels, and 142,981 bushels, including wheat and flour, cleared at the seaboard. Russian shipments last week were very large, amounting to 4,160,000 bushels. Argentina shipped 128,000 bushels and India 304,000 bushels. The amount of wheat on ocean passage increased 320,000 bushels, and the American visible supply decreased 1,804,000 bushels. The English visible supply increased 2,100,000 bushels. Continental cables closed unsettled. Paris flour was slightly higher and wheat unchanged. Berlin wheat 2 marks lower for September and 2¾ marks lower for October. Antwerp wheat unchanged. When buying against "puts" ceased, that being the only sustaining influence, the market fell off its own weight, but rallied on the announcement of the very large decrease in the visible supply, and closed steady at about the opening price.

WHEAT—September opened from 61¼c to 61¼c, sold between 61¾@61½c and 60⅝@60¾c, closing at 61½c, ¾c under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and 1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 727,006 bushels; shipments, 455,987 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 146,507 bushels; shipments, 74,000 bushels.

CORN—The depressed tone of wheat caused an easy opening in corn, but the market quickly rallied and held steady on covering by "shorts," and on the large withdrawals from store. Trading was light. Liverpool cables were weak, with futures ½d lower. Receipts were not as large as estimated, 330 cars arriving. Export clearances amounted to 161,293 bushels. Argentina shipped 1,059,000 bushels of corn last week. Withdrawals from store were 630,622 bushels. The visible supply increased 994,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage decreased 640,000 bushels. There was considerable selling of May by commission houses, and that option was weak and lower. September held steady to firm on the improved tone of wheat, and at the close was at the outside prices. September corn opened from 33⅝c to 35½c, sold between 36c and 35½c, closing at 36c, ¼c over Saturday. Cash corn was quiet and prices unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points were 481,288 bushels; shipments, 762,235 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 812,780 bushels.

OATS—Were dull and steady, prices responding to the changes in wheat and corn. Receipts were 230 cars. There was no oats taken from store. The visible supply increased 88,000 bushels. September closed ⅛c under Saturday. Cash oats were weak and ¼c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was dull and lower in sympathy with weakness in wheat and the absence of any demand on the regular market. No. 2 sold at 42½c. That grade, free on board, sold at 42@42½c. No. 3 by sample sold at 41½c. Receipts were 12 cars. September 41c nominal; October, 42c nominal; December sold at 43c.

BARLEY—Was easier on increased offerings. Good to choice lots steady, but medium and poor grades were 1@2c lower. A few cars by sample sold at from 33½c to 43c. Receipts were 20 cars. Futures continue inactive. September was offered at 48c, New-Jersey bids.

PROVISIONS—Were very dull, but steady. Trading was light, consisting mainly of changing from the September option to October and January options. At the close September pork was 2½c higher than Saturday. September lard, 2½c lower, and September ribs 5c lower. Domestic markets quiet and rather steady. Foreign markets easy, 3d lower on lard and 6d lower on Cumberland sides. Receipts of product were rather light and the shipments quite large, especially of lard and meats. The cash business was fair at unchanged prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 145 cars; corn, 800 cars; oats, 425 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel room was firm, at 2c for wheat and flaxseed, and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo. Corn to Port Huron, 1¼c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug	60⅝@60¾	60¾@..	60½@..	60⅝@..
Sept	61¼@61½	61⅝@..	60⅝@..	61¼@..
Dec	63½@63¾	63¾@..	63 @..	63⅜@63½
Corn, No. 2—				
May	31¾@31⅞	31⅞@32	31½@..	31¾@..
Aug	36 @36⅛	36⅛@..	36 @..	36⅛@..
Sept	35½@35⅝	36 @..	35½@..	36 @..
Dec	30⅝@..	30⅝@31	30½@..	30⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug	19¼@..	19¾@..	19¼@..	19⅜@19½
Sept	19⅝@..	19⅝@..	19¼@..	19⅝@19½
May	22⅝@22¾	22⅞@..	22⅜@22½	22½@22⅝
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept	$9.27½	$9.32½	$9.25	$9.32½
Oct	9.32½	9.37½	9.32½	9.37½
Jan	9.72½	9.82½	9.70	9.82½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept	5.90	5.92½	5.87½	5.90
Oct	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95
Jan	5.95	5.97½	5.92½	5.97½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept	5.72

HOPE TO WIN THE CUP

British Yachtsmen Have Great Faith in the Valkyrie.

TRAPS IN ENGLISH RACING RULES

Yampa's Disqualification Criticised—Niagara Still the Best in the 20-Rating Class—Isolde the Crack 40-Rater.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 14.—Hopes are running very high here that Valkyrie will bring back the cup. Experts explain that the conditions of the coming contest are quite different from what they have been previously. It is no longer a centreboard cutter with deep draught versus a keel cutter, but two keel cutters.

The Royal Squadron regatta week at Cowes has passed off without the intense agony that attended the racing of the Vigilant and Britannia last season, when the prayers of thousands were that the American would be beaten. But the jealousy is not dead, as episodes of the regatta week have proved. American yachtsmen who race here appear to be singularly unfortunate in their British advisers, and fall into traps our racing rules provide for them, when a competent British yacht racing man could put them right. And surely such an adviser could be got who could be depended on.

A case in illustration was disqualifying the schooner Yampa, owned by Mr. R. S. Palmer, at Cowes, for Lord Iveagh's two-hundred-pound cup, presented for all schooner yachts belonging to any recognized yacht club. This match was sailed on the 7th, under the Royal Squadron flag and rules, one of these being the arrogant intimation that handicaps are arranged by the squadron's Sailing Committee, from which "there is no appeal." The schooner match was a handicap match, and it is surprising that the American stranger was not handicapped heavily enough to prevent her winning. But Yampa's speed may not have been foreseen.

Yampa did win the prize, sailing magnificently, it is confessed even by prejudiced experts. But she was disqualified on account of carrying some extra hands over and above her ordinary crew. The race was to be run in what is technically called "cruising trim," and cruising trim is defined by rules, some of which are vexatious. One of these is the limitation of the crew to the ordinary crew; another is that the anchor shall not be unstocked, but shall remain lashed on the rail, and a yacht is required in a cruising match to carry her usual boats on deck or davits. These and other rules apply only to cruising matches, but do not apply to ordinary races. How the owner of Yampa should not have been informed of these restrictions it seems difficult to guess. It was the duty of the officials in charge of the match to have informed Mr. Palmer of the exceptional restrictions that attend cruising matches, since both he and his American crew were in ignorance of them. And it must have been noticed, even before the start, that the extra hands shipped on board Yampa would disqualify her. Any number of yachts were at anchor or cruising about before the start whose owners could have given Mr. Palmer a friendly hint, but no one apparently could do anything so chivalrous. But chivalry is not known about the Solent, especially in the neighborhood of the Squadron Clubhouse.

The English pilot of Yampa could have explained to Mr. Palmer his mistake, but the pilot knew what would befall him if he put the American right and let her win the cup.

Of course, the owners and crews of the schooners Celonia, Waterwitch, and Amphitrite, which raced against Yampa, could also see the extra hands the American had shipped, but gave no hint before the start, and went on, laughing up their sleeves at the fine display of speed Yampa made, but which could not win her the prize. Some faint regrets that the protest against Yampa was sustained have been all the attempt made to mitigate the unsportsmanlike conduct. The Field describes Yampa under her great spread of canvas leading the fleet in the strong breeze as superb.

The Meteor Challenge Cup, presented by the Emperor of Germany, was confined by the donor to yachts of any rig "built in Europe, and belonging to a European yacht club," and over full rating, was raced for in the Solent on the 8th. The unfair handicapping of the Squadron committee, which has been severely commented on, give the cup away to Verena, née the Old Shaw, 316 tons, with all the look of an out-of-date trading vessel. The Emperor is one of the European old-timers who still believe in the divine right of Kings, but his efforts to ignore your Republic are a very feeble protest.

That Lord Dunraven has turned out a smart pupil of G. L. Watson in yacht designing is proved by Audrey being the only twenty which can keep Niagara in sight in the Solent. In drifting matches and bad tides the other English twenties take charge of Niagara sometimes, as they frequently do with Audrey, but in a good and true breeze Niagara makes an example of the lot.

On the 5th, in a strong wind, at Cowes, Niagara, carrying her whole mainsail, while the others were reefed, fairly sailed away from them and finished 7 minutes ahead of Audrey. In a breeze, the Herreshoff Isolde is next best to Niagara, but the Scot sailed. With amateurs at the tiller in some of the races Isolde is quite made a fool of, and whenever Niagara is trusted to an amateur she is no longer Niagara. But the amateur becomes to be regarded as a nuisance in anything above a ten-rater. Fife's last cutter, Eucharis, appears to be a faulty imitation of Dakotah, since, although she is a twenty, she is no use to Niagara. Eucharis, it is announced, will not be raced again this season, or until her Herreshoff build is improved.

The German Emperor's new twenty, Vinea, designed by Mr. Watson, appears to be another failure, wickedly accounted for by the cutter being "made in Germany," which certificate has now, by act of Parliament, to be stamped on German manufactures that are running British goods out of the market.

Fife's forty-rater Isolde has asserted her superiority to the forty-raters Caress and Carina in all sorts of weather, and, as a consequence, the forty-rater matches are getting rather monotonous to keep up the unflagging interest they did at first.

There are only three Queen's Cups given and Britannia has won the whole three this season. On the 13th, at the Royal Victoria regatta at Ryde, there was a good breeze blowing, in which Ailsa flagged Britannia all round the course to near the finish, when Britannia, fetching along a stronger breeze off the wind, raced up Ailsa's stern, and got home inside her allowance of time. Ailsa was sailing in quite a new form and went to windward of Britannia very fast. The forty-raters in the match were dropped in the strong breeze.

CENTREBOARD GONE, FAITH GOES.

Up in Massachusetts There Is Despondency as to the Yacht Races.

"Now, you're from New-York, old man. What do they think down there about the yacht race?"

The speaker was a Worcester (Mass.) man and his question was addressed to a reporter for The New-York Times, in the café of a hotel.

The reporter assured his questioner that in New-York there was not the slightest fear in patriotic breasts that the boat of this Nation would keep the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic.

"I don't know," said the Worcester man. By this time a crowd had gathered about the point of discussion, and opinions were flying as thickly as the whitecaps off the slippery sides of a cup defender.

"I don't know," he continued. "I'm a Lake Quinsigamond sailor, and I know a thing or two about keels and centreboards. My money is on Valkyrie III., and I think you'll find that all up through this country the feeling is despondent as to the Defender."

"That's just it," chimed in the chorus, who stopped their private arguments to unite in the yachtsman's fast declaration.

"I tell you," continued the Quinsigamond expert, "I'm sore and all of us up this way are sore on the idea of this country giving up the centreboard that has pulled us through all these years. That's why my money says Valkyrie III. will win. England has been making keels for years, and I think her 'this time' will be better than our 'first time' in the keel business."

All through the far inland cities, towns, and farms of New-England interest in the races is intense, and the stories of The New-York Times are sought, read, and discussed with an interest that overwhelms the importance of the every-day matters of life.

Nestling against the side of a hill about seven miles from Fitchburg, Mass., is a town that was named Ashby long before the thirteen States existed. Like any well-bred country town, Ashby has its country store, and, Winter and Summer, around its massive stove, gather the patriarchs and a few privileged striplings to discuss the affairs of the world and the town.

The reporter, who was having a perambulating vacation, dropped in one lazy afternoon on the hillside sages, and, having bought a package of cigarettes, was invited to a seat on a soap box.

"Stranger up this way, I reckon?" said the party's patriarch. "Travel fur?"

"From N'York, hey?" chimed in a raw-boned youth, when the reporter claimed the metropolis as home.

"Wall," continued the patriarch, "pretty tough place, I reckin, o' Sundays, hey? That Roosevelt's a givin' it to yer Sundays, hain't 'e? But, say; what 'dthey think daown thar 'bout this boat race. Dion't et seem 's though they kinder got thet air Defender a leetle bit slim?

"I don't know, but we boys up here hain't seen no boat but er rowboat, 'n we daon't know much 'bout sails, but we kinder reckin Uncle Sam didn't do right when he thrun over the centrebord. I don't 'zackly know what 't is, but 't's bin aours, and we won, 'n I daon't jes see haow we're goin' ter win this year.

"This here town's got—les see—abaout 1,400 people, 'n' I tell yer what I said's pretty near what the aour brainy men's got to say 'baout it, 'n I daon't s'pose two on 'm 's ever seen a yot."

"Thet's 'bauot it, Zeke," said the raw-boned youth, as he drew a vineyard cud-quid from the pickle barrel. "Thet's 'baout it; 'n fer the fust time in ten year my dad hain't a-goin' to bet a quarter's wuth of c'gars with Deak'n Watkins, jes 'cause he hain't agoin' 'ter bet agin his country."

CONFIDENT ENGLISH ATHLETES.

The Men Who Sail To-day Think They Will Win All the Flat Races.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The representative in this city of The United Press to-day had an interview with Montagu Sherman, who will accompany the Cambridge University and London Athletic Club teams, who sail to-morrow for New-York.

He said that the difficulties in forming the London Athletic Club team had been overcome. They did not concern the social status of the men. The loss of Bredin and Bacon had left a gap that it was impossible to fill, but business engagements made it impossible for Bredin to go to New-York. Bacon is a close friend of Bredin, and he did not go because Bredin did not. Still, without them, the team is an excellent one. If the men do not win, they will make a good showing. They have been reinforced by two Ox. and Cam. University men—Jordan, in place of Bredin, and Robertson, who will replace Barry in the hammer-throwing contest.

The men make up a very strong running team, and expect to win the 100-yard, 200-yard, one-quarter-mile, one-half-mile, one-mile, and three-mile events. In the field events, jumping, weight throwing, &c., the members of the team recognize the prowess of their opponents. The English do not attach such importance to these events as they do to the flat races. Few Englishmen practice hammer throwing, and for these events they usually secure Scotchmen or Irishmen.

Mr. Sherman thought the Cambridge team would prove a hard one to beat. Even with fresh men against him every time, Fitzherbert is good enough to win the 220-yard and 440-yard events, in his opinion.

As at present arranged, Munro will follow the team later. If he does not go, "Sid" Thomas will replace him. Wilkin, who follows with Holman, will accompany Horan in the three-mile event. Latyens, Munro, is deemed safe for the one-mile event. Jordan will run in either the 220-yard or quarter-mile dash.

Mr. Sherman is a thorough sportsman, and believes the Englishmen will receive fair play from the Americans.

CRICKETERS AT PLAY.

Good Work with the Bat in Two Games Played Yesterday.

The Elms and the St. Georges played a drawn game of cricket on the Hoboken grounds yesterday afternoon. For the St. Georges A. H. Stratford, H. S. M. Crawford, and T. Mullins batted well, the first named hitting with all his old style and vigor for 39. The Elms tried J. Seignior with the ball, late in the game, and he proved very successful, taking 5 wickets for 13 runs. With little over an hour to play in, the Elms put up a fine game, A. Wyllie's performance being especially praiseworthy, and when time was called, they had 4 wickets to fall and 40 runs to make, which constituted a fairly even draw. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

A. H. Stratford, c. Stanley, b. Seignior	39
T. Mullins, c. Straney, b. J. Phelan	16
W. Hughes, b. Stanley	4
H. S. M. Crawford, b. Seignior	17
E. A. Skyne, c. and b. Richardson	1
C. Barnes, b. Seignior	1
R. Rennie, c. M. Phelan, b. Richardson	0
J. Daniels, c. and b. Seignior	3
W. Hammond, c. Patterson, b. Seignior	1
H. Sewell, b. S. Nurdson	10
J. Campbell, not out	7
Bye	1
Leg byes	16
Wides	2
Total	119

ELM CRICKET CLUB.

J. Seignior, b. Crawford	9
A. Wyllie, not out	37
C. Peddle, b. Stratford	5
Stanley, c. Barnes, b. Crawford	1
M. Phelan, c. Hammond, b. Stratford	14
J. Phelan, run out	8
L. G. Patterson, run out	0
H. Straney, C. Clark, T. Hurley, A. Richardson, } did not bat.	
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Total	79

At Prospect Park the Manhattan Club inflicted defeat on the Windsor Terrace men by 30 runs. For the Losers, S. Nichols and A. Stone batted well. A. Smedley's score of 50, not out, was the feature of the game, his driving being especially powerful, and all bowling seeming equally easy. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB.

A. Smedley, not out	56
H. Wheeler, c. Nicholls, b. Rushton	22
J. Adam, b. Stone	23
A. Scott, b. Stone	0
E. Atwood, b. Adam	2
J. Wood, c. and b. King	13
F. Clarke, b. King	0
J. Walsh, run out	7
A. H. Fowler, Geo. Rose, W. Beardall, Byes, Wides, No balls	4 did not bat. 2 1
Total	116

WINDSOR TERRACE.

S. Nichols, b. Smedley	26
A. Stone, b. Adam	23
H. G. King, run out	3
H. Rushton, b. Smedley	5
Dr. Yorres, b. Smedley	11
Adam, c. and b. Smedley	0
W. Shindler, b. Smedley	2
A. J. Clark, c. Wood, b. Adam	3
J. Byron, not out	1
D. W. Dilworth, b. Smedley	0
J. M. Hanksmith, c. Adam, b. Smedley	0
Byes	8
Leg byes	3
No balls	1
Total	86

HOVEY DEFEATED LARNED.

A Lively Match in the All-Comers' Tournament at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The final match in the all-comers tennis tournament was decided this morning. As usual, the favorite was defeated, Larned falling again at the critical moment, just as he failed last year, when he had Goodbody beaten. Hovey won in straight sets.

This is Hovey's second victory in the finals at Newport, and the fourth time that he has survived the semi-final round. He will make a desperate effort to-morrow to win from Wrenn the championship he has so long strived for.

Larned's miserable showing in the early part of the match seemed to be caused by over-anxiety to win, as, instead of swinging at the ball in his usual style, he struck feebly and lost 54 points by strokes into the net, most of them on the easiest kind of chances. Hovey put up a steady game, and had excellent control of the ball, as a rule, placing close to the lines and volleying with rare brilliancy. Larned's attempts to volley from the net were ludicrous at times, and even his usually good forehand ground strokes could not be counted on.

There was one point in the match where Larned's nerve failed completely. He had made a great brace in the second set, putting up from 3—5, and making the score 7—6 in his favor. In the fourteenth game he was within one point of the set, and a single stroke would have tied Hovey, but the opportunity was simply thrown away by miserable playing. At times, especially in the third set, Larned would completely outplay Hovey, but on the average the Summit man must be credited with only second-class tennis.

The stands were well filled when play began, tennis cranks, Newport society, and a real live English Duke being there, and there were Counts "to burn" scattered among the crowd. Ex-Champion R. D. Sears occupied the high chair, Secretary Whittelsey scored the points, and there were plenty of crack players to act as linesmen.

Hovey began the service and lost a deuce game, in which each man managed to make one good stroke. Larned made some miserable plays in the next game, but in the third he played like a tennis cyclone player, landing two balls in the crowd and two in the net, all off the service. Four more miserable games, and Larned had lost the set, which was probably one of the worst ever played in a championship contest. Hovey's play was good enough, but he had to earn only a single point of his total.

First Set—Hovey.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4—28
Larned.....6 1 0 1 2 2 0—12

Hovey rushed off in the lead in the second set, passing Larned twice in the opening game, winning it easily. Larned handled Hovey's serves well in the second and won a love game, but the third game, the first really good one of the match, went to Hovey, and the double gallows, which is used to keep society posted on the score, showed two red balls on Hovey's side, a single blue one marking Larned's score. The Newton expert got another easy game on Larned's poor play, though Larned did make one great kill of the service. It looked like a runaway match, but the net stopped two chops of Hovey's and Larned reached Hovey's third return of the service and slammed it down the line in fine style. Hovey crawled up from the 40—love to 40—30 on nets, but an attempt to pass just cleared the line, giving Larned the game. Larned then tied the score by excellent aggressive play at the net, in spite of some really wonderful plays of Hovey in returning balls hit hard into the corners. A careless double fault by Hovey ended the game. But Larned threw away his chance to secure the lead by careless playing, though Hovey earned two points, one being a rather lucky pass which hit the band of the net. Larned showed poor judgment in the next game, trying to pass Hovey on difficult shots and leaving wide openings in his own court, which Hovey promptly used to score clean-earned aces.

In the ninth game Hovey piled up the errors, though he made two clever passes, and Larned captured the crowd by tying the score in the tenth game, by Hovey's errors. The Summit expert took the lead in the next game, setting the crowd wild by two cross-court drives in the old Larned style. But Hovey hit too close to the lines in the next and Larned lost a love game. Three brilliant passes and Hovey's style put the set in Larned's hands, the lead again. The crowd was against Hovey all the time, and applauded every shot won by Larned, whether good or bad. Hovey pulled out the next game, when Larned needed only one more stroke to win the set. Hovey slipped and fell while chasing one of Larned's cross-court shots, giving Larned 30—40, but Hovey got out of danger by passing Larned clean in a sharp rally, and finally secured the game. Larned might have won the match had he grasped the situation here. A love game made it 8—7 for Hovey, and Larned, though he got 15—40 in the sixteenth game, threw it away by four of the rankest kind of errors. The score was 9—7.

Second Set:
Hovey—4, 0, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 0, 4, 1, 5, 4, 5—50.
Larned—2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 5, 0, 2, 5, 4, 4, 0, 4, 3, 0, 3—45.

Hovey kept his winning streak right up to the third game of the next set, which he lost on poor playing. The fourth game was well contested, Hovey was seven times within a point of the game before he secured it, Larned preventing it by driving the service into the net. With the score 3—1 against him Larned excited hope once more in the breasts of his supporters by running three games straight and taking the lead, 4—3. The games were by no means perfect ones, but they were an excuse for the Larned faction to yell vociferously. Larned seemed to be going at his old pace, and many people recounted the times Hovey had been beaten after securing two sets. But Hovey had thorough confidence this time, and after some rather weak playing on Larned's part the Newton man ran three straight games, and the set and match, Larned making a gallant resistance in the last game against hopeless odds. The score was 6—4.

Third Set:
Hovey—4, 4, 2, 9, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 7—40.
Larned—2, 0, 4, 7, 4, 4, 4, 3, 0, 5—33

The totals were: Hovey, 118; Larned, 90.

Three players still remain in the consolations, the Sands brothers and J. S. Cushman. C. E. Sands seems to be the strongest player left. The championship match between Wrenn and Larned will be played to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The summary:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—Frederick H. Hovey defeated William A. Larned, 6—1, 9—7, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—Third Round—Robert C. Sands beat Ewing Stillil, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3; Charles E. Sands beat W. L. Jennings, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. Semi-Final Round—J. L. Cushman beat George L. Wrenn, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4.

BOTH LOCAL CLUBS WIN.

New-York Defeat St. Louis and Brooklyn Beats Louisville.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 2.
Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 9.
Washington, 9; Chicago, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	62	36	.633
2—Cleveland	67	40	.626
3—Pittsburg	59	44	.573
4—Boston	56	43	.566
5—Philadelphia	56	44	.560
6—Brooklyn	56	45	.554
7—Cincinnati	54	45	.545
8—Chicago	56	47	.544
9—New-York	52	49	.515
10—Washington	31	63	.330
11—St. Louis	32	72	.308
12—Louisville	23	76	.232

The New-Yorks won their fourth consecutive game yesterday by easily defeating the St. Louis Browns at the Polo Grounds. The home team presented a very much patched-up appearance, Doyle being on third and Davis in right field. Tiernan was unable to play, being a sufferer from bronchitis, hence the shifting of Davis. Doyle's ankle is still tender, and this prevented him from playing up to his standard. The great Breitenstein twirled the sphere for the visitors, but the local men found his curves at the right time, and, aided by errors, won by the score of 9 to 5. Clarke's delivery was not up to his old-edged as it might have been, but his support saved the day. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	2	1	2	0	0	Fuller ss	1	1	3	3	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	2	1	3	0	0	Davis, rf	2	1	1	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	2	4	1	0	V. H'l'n, cf	2	1	2	1	2	0
Miller, 3b	0	1	0	0	2	1	Doyle, 3b	1	1	4	2	1	1
Ely, ss	0	2	1	1	1	0	Donnan, lb	1	0	14	1	1	0
Sheehan, rf	1	1	1	0	1	0	Burns, lf	0	2	0	0	0	0
Peltz, c	0	0	1	6	1	1	Stafford, 2b	0	2	1	5	0	0
McF'd'n, lb	0	1	1	9	0	2	Farrell, c	0	0	2	6	0	0
Breit'st'n, p	0	2	1	0	5	2	Clarke, p	1	2	2	0	2	0
Total	5	14	24	11	7		Total	9	10	27	19	2	

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0—5
New-York	0	0	1	0	3	5	0	0	—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New-York, 1. First base on balls—St. Louis, 2; New-York, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 2; off Clarke, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 4; by Clarke, 1. Three-base hit—Quinn. Two-base hits—Ely and Davis. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Doyle, Miller, Sheehan, Peltz, Breitenstein. Double plays—Peltz and Ely; Quinn and McFadden; Clarke, Fuller, and Bannon. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

Colonels Couldn't Keep the Pace.

For a time the Louisvilles made things lively for the Brooklyns at Eastern Park yesterday, but they could not stand the pace with "Roaring Bill" Kennedy "putting 'em over" for the home team, and the latter won, 7 to 2. Manager McCluskey was on the field in uniform, and "assed" the umpire in great shape after that official called Weyhing out on strikes in the second inning. Among other things, he told the umpire that Colonels were not at Eastern Park for their health, and, on the whole, was very abusive. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	1	5	0	Griffin, cf	2	3	2	3	0	0
Holmes, cf	0	0	4	4	0	0	Shindle, 3b	2	0	0	3	3	0
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	3	4	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	0	Snoch, lf	0	1	1	1	2	0
Spies, 1b	0	1	1	9	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	1	1	2	0
Shugart, ss	1	0	2	4	4	2	Lach'ce, 1b	0	3	10	0	1	0
Wright, rf	0	0	0	4	0	0	Tredway, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	2	0	2	0	Dailey, c	0	1	5	0	0	0
Weyhing, p	0	1	0	1	1	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2	7	24	11	6		Total	7	11	27	8	2	

Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 2. Struck out—By Weyhing, 1; by Kennedy, 2. Three-base hits—Spies, Daly. Two-base hits—Shugart, Griffin, Corcoran, Snoch, Dailey. Stolen bases—Griffin, Lachance, (2.) Double plays—Shindle and Lachance, O'Brien, Shugart, and Spies. Passed ball—Dailey, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 7. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	4	—9
Cincinnati	1	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	3	—12

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Cincinnati, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Hemming and Clarkson and Clark; Raines and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Burnham.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	—9

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Washington, 14; Chicago, 14. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

ONE MORE HORSE SHOW.

Prizes Won at the First Day's Competition at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The special attraction here this afternoon was the open-air horse show, given at the Union Avenue Running Park, of the Saratoga Racing Association. It was held under the auspices of the Albany County Horse Show Association. The weather was perfect and there was a large and fashionable audience.

The show began at 2:30 o'clock and continued for three hours. It was the first event of the kind ever held here, and proved a gratifying success. Quite a number of New-York City ladies and gentlemen carried off lucky ribbons or badges of honor.

There were present in the boxes Miss De Freest, Miss Dressar, Miss Florence, Mrs. Oscar Vaile, Hon. B. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Mayfield, Miss Bronson, Mrs. Charles Frech, Miss Golden, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hauchhouse, Miss Fileman, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Cool, Mrs. W. C. Capron, Miss Niles, Miss Willard, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. W. L. Hall, Miss Childs, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerkin, Mrs. Charles Bernheimer, Miss Rothschild, Miss Alice Wolff, Mrs. Winship, Mrs. Friedman, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Willenburg, Mrs. S. Ullman, Mrs. Scheftel, Mrs. C. King, Miss King, Hon. and Mrs. E. D. Kearney, Mrs. August Docherty, Miss Emma Wright, Miss Lottie Fischer, Mrs. J. H. Solomon, Miss Abrams, and Miss White, all of New-York; Mrs. J. Warren Manning and Mrs. R. H. Southgate of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. A. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Houck, Mrs. B. H. Wooster, Hon. and Mrs. M. N. Nolan, the Misses Nolan, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hawle, Jr., of Albany. The winning colors were awarded as follows:

Pair of Roadsters, Drawn Before Road Wagons at Road Gait Only.—S. K. Raymond of Saratoga Springs, first; W. Warden of Saratoga Springs, second; C. H. Nims of Saratoga Springs, third; W. W. Baldwin of New-York City, fourth.

Pairs of Horses, 15.2 Hands and Under, (short tails,) and Best Appointed Turnouts.—W. E. Woolley of Saratoga Springs and New-York City, first; Louis Hauchhouse of New-York City, second; Mrs. John Gerken of New-York City, third; Miss Emma Wood of New-York City, fourth.

Heavy-Weight Hunters or Jumpers Up to Carrying 160 Pounds or Over.—Col. H. A. Stoerzer of New-York, first; Scott Cameron of New-York City, second; West Albany Stock Yards Company, third; W. E. Murphy of Troy, fourth.

Saddle Horses.—J. T. Quinn of Albany, first; Col. H. A. Stoerzer of New-York City, second; C. A. Houck of Albany, third; W. E. Woolley of Saratoga Springs and New-York City, fourth.

Best Carriage Horses (long tails and appointments.—George R. Sherman of Perth Amboy, N. J., first, he having no opponent.

Best Cob and Best Appointed Turnout.—Mrs. John Gerken of New-York City, first; Miss B. M. Nolan of Albany, second; Herbert A. Scheftel of New-York City, third; Edward Kearney of New-York City, fourth.

Tandems.—C. L. Whitney of Albany, first; A. Bernheimer of New-York City, second.

Best Pair Horses Not Under 14.1 and Not Exceeding 15.2, Shown to Appropriate Carriages, Ladies to Drive.—Mrs. John Gerken of New-York City, first; Mrs. J. M. Baldwin of New-York City, second; Miss Emma Wood of New-York City, third; Mrs. J. H. Solomon of New-York City, fourth.

The judges were Archer La Grange of Slingerlands, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and Edward G. Cox of Albany. Baron Paul Vietinghoff and Aurel Batonyi of New-York City. The show will be continued to-morrow afternoon.

The Shelter Island Tourney.

Wyeth is the victor in the Shelter Island tennis tournament. The Lenox Club team, Bryan and Wyeth, also bid fair to carry off the double trophies. Should they win in their match to-day, New-York players will have won all the prizes. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—George L. Wyeth beat Robert T. Bryan, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—The Rev. John Scudder and John Nitchie beat William M. Haight and William Cunningham, 6—3, 6—2. Robert T. Bryan and George L. Wyeth beat Thompson and R. B. Belden, 6—1, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—The Rev. George Scudder and John Nitchie beat the Rev. T. W. Shearman and George Degra, 8—6, 11—9. Robert Bryan and George L. Wyeth beat J. T. Pratt and T. M. Belden, 6—2, 7—5.

Tennis in Central Park.

The consolations in the handicap tennis tournament in Central Park were nearly concluded yesterday. Darkness prevented the completion of the final match. The scores:

Del Reed (scratch) beat Charles Beggs, (scratch,) 72—40; Del Reed (scratch) beat Frank McDonald, (plus twelve,) 72—58; Upton Sinclair (scratch) beat Frederick Holbrook, (scratch,) 72—59; Del Reed (scratch) beat Upton Sinclair, (scratch,) 31—23, (unfinished.)

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

Grand Circuit trotting at Fleetwood.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
New-Utrecht Wheelmen's road race, from Fort Hamilton to Bath Beach.
Yachting.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian trial races at Oyster Bay.
Yachting.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian trial races at Oyster Bay.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Louisville, at Polo Grounds; Brooklyn vs. St. Louis, at Eastern Park.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Trotting races at Fleetwood.
Yachting.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian trial races at Oyster Bay.
Baseball.—Cincinnati vs. New-York at Polo Grounds. Brooklyn vs. Louisville at Eastern Park.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Trotting.—Grand Circuit races at Fleetwood Park.
Baseball.—Louisville vs. New-York at Polo Grounds; Cincinnati vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park.
Yachting.—Trial race between Defender and Vigilant, off Sandy Hook.

CONTINUED DROUGHT IN NEW-JERSEY

Vegetables and Fruit Feel the Effects —Loss Is Considerable.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 26.—Southern New-Jersey is withering under the worst drought it has experienced in many years. No rain has fallen in over three weeks, and only two light showers have passed over the section in eight weeks. The damage to late crops can scarcely be estimated.

Tomatoes, in the packing of which thousands of dollars of capital are invested, and furnishing employment for many hundred men, women, and children, are withering and dropping off the vines. Cornfields are great yellow patches of desolation. Potatoes are drying up in the hard-baked hills. Pasture lands have become scorched and withered under the blazing sun into brown stretches of dreariness. Fruit trees are burning up under the glare, and the foliage of the woodland is curling up like pieces of crumpled paper. Great patches of burned grass mark the lines of all the railroads, and fires are burning underbrush and growing trees. The atmosphere is heavy with powderlike dust.

From all the counties in the southern tier come reports of widespread ruin. A few weeks ago the crops gave promise of rich and abundant yield, and the farmers were hopeful of coming out whole on the year. Their early crops had been marketed at such extremely low prices that they scarcely returned the cost of production. Now they see the labor and expense of the year withering under the blinding sun. The extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

A Wire Rope from Pompeii.

From Hardware.

Wire ropes are not a modern invention. A bronze wire rope one-half inch in diameter and from twenty to thirty feet long has recently been found in the ruins of Pompeii. It is estimated that the rope is at least 1,900 years old.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Saale from Bremen.

A.——C. B. Allen.——B.——Emil Baumann, Miss Mary Burrows, Mrs. Hedwig Bellmer, D. Brackmann, Mrs. D. Brackmann, the Rev. J. Bleckman, Mrs. Margarethe Baier, Albert Baier, Jacob Blum, Mrs. Elise Blum, F. H. Busch, Mrs. F. H. Busch, Miss Anna Busch, Lilli Busch, Josef Busch, Mrs. Wilhelmine Bergjans, Henry Bindemann, Mrs. Pauline Bindemann, John Bertram.——C.——Salomon N. Cone, A. C. Clark, Mrs. Fanny Cohen, Phillip Caille.——D.——M. A. Donahue, Mrs. M. A. Donahue, Wilhelm Daudistel, Charles G. Doede, T. R. Disbrow.——E.——Hermann L. Ebeling.——F.——Philipp Fiser, August F. Feuss.——G.——Prof. Albino Gorno, Mrs. Albino Gorno, George E. Goll.——H.——E. Hidden

QUIET IN SAN SALVADOR

Harm Caused by the Publication of False Reports of a Conspiracy.

CONSPIRATORS HAD LITTLE MONEY

Were Arrested and Exiled or Imprisoned, Manuel Parraga Says —Ex-Minister of War Jiminez Accused.

"We are suffering politically and commercially, not from revolution or fear of impending insurrection, but from false reports published in Panama and in the United States about a 'conspiracy' against the Government of San Salvador," said Manuel Parraga, a San Salvador merchant, just arrived from the capital of the smallest but most densely peopled and bustling of the Central American republics, yesterday.

"The most glaring of the untruths," he continued, "were published in Las Novedades and The New-York World, and our people are anxious to have a correct statement published, so that false impressions in regard to San Salvador may be disposed of.

"What really occurred in San Salvador was merely a sort of conspiracy against our President, Gen. Rafael Antonio Gutierrez. The conspirators were, however, of no standing, politically, socially, financially, or commercially. They held no public position, and were of no consideration. They were regarded as mere nobodies. They were Spaniards, and two of them were hotel keepers.

"They had no following, and as to money, their treasure chest contained $15,000 in silver, supplied by ex-Minister of War Jimenez, who was at the bottom of the ridiculous affair, and managed the coup from Guatemala. The 'conspiracy' was of a ridiculously crude character, as the men had neither arms, repute, nor adherents. They were simply malcontents, who had made money under Gen. Ezeta's Government. There were three or four of them, and they were arrested and punished by exile or imprisonment.

"That ended it. There will be no more trouble. Indeed, at no time was business suspended for even a moment. Everything is quiet and prosperous. The Government is popular and stable. There is no likelihood of further trouble with such disappointed schemers, but should it come, we will be able to face it. All the news published in The World about the 'insurrection' was false, and, it is logical to believe, was gotten up by Jimenez. The Panama paper was disgruntled because it had failed to obtain a subvention from the Government of San Salvador.

"The most atrocious falsehood was the story published in the middle of July that 5,000 men were marching on San Salvador from Cojutepeque. I left San Salvador Aug. 9, so that I know whereof I speak.

"Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jacinto Castellano, stated the situation correctly in his communication to The New-York Times of Aug. 20. Everything is tranquil politically, business is booming, the bank discount is 3½ per cent. per annum, something never seen before, and money is plenty. The coffee market was never so good.

"We are silver people down there, and are anxious to see the metal up again. We rarely see gold. Silver doesn't bother us much. There is no national currency, but what are equivalent to State banks here emit silver currency, protected by deposit of specie with the Government. A man doesn't carry around much coin—we have about $15,000,000 in silver dollars, $13,000,000 of which are foreign money, but we are coining our own fast now—but banks it, and if he wants to move money on his person, it is in silver currency. Just now the importers want to see exchange go down and the agriculturists to see it go up. They have as much expense as when silver was high, and wages have not gone up in proportion. Our country needs little silver.

"To show what little effect the 'conspiracy' had, our little army of 4,000 men was not increased, and will not be. We are very much at our ease, and are on good terms with our sister republics. Our capital is keeping pace with the age. We have an excellent force even 400 policemen at San Salvador. Our electric-light plant, the motive power for which is from a waterfall near the city, is to be improved at a cost of $500,000. We have manufactures.

"A month ago, because of the trouble between England and Nicaragua, San Salvador ratified a treaty by which these republics and Honduras became the Republica Major de Central America. We do not expect trouble with other Governments because of this alliance, which was brought about by an idea that by getting together these three countries might obtain more respect from foreign powers.

"It is not generally known that San Salvador manufactures soap and candles on an immense scale; in fact, it can compete under the best conditions for such products with the factories of the United States. We get the grease, &c., from San Francisco and Germany. Wood is used as fuel at the manufactories.

"We want to see a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, be it the Panama or the Nicaraguan route. The Panama Railroad rates are enormous, and ruinous to commerce between Europe and Eastern North America, so that much of our business is done with San Francisco, or by way of the Straits of Magellan. Our trade is by no means inconsiderable, and our exports are large for our territory and seaboard. Our soap and candle products are consumed by the Central American republics.

"While mercantile and financial confidence never wavered because of the machinations of Jimenez, our merchants and financial people have been annoyed because of the necessity of answering inquiries as to the truth of the reports of internal trouble, and they are indignant over these reports."

WITHOUT FOOD OR WORK

Two Women and Three Children Living in Destitution in Brooklyn.

The attention of The New-York Times has been called to the destitute condition of the family of Mrs. Sarah White of 3 Commerce Street, Brooklyn, by several charitable women of Brooklyn, who have become interested in her story.

A reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday at 3 Commerce Street and found Mrs. White, her three children, and Mrs. Sarah Welsh, Mrs. White's mother, living in a basement that was almost devoid of furniture. There were no beds, and scarcely any bedding. Two or three chairs that had been loaned them by a neighbor were about all the room contained. There was no food in the cupboard.

The oldest child is a boy nine years old. There is a girl of five and a boy of three. The entire family is obliged to sleep on the floor. Mrs. Welsh is well advanced in years.

Mrs. White said she went to Brooklyn ten days ago with her mother and children from Bridgeport, Conn., where her husband died a few months ago, leaving her with only a few dollars.

"I came here," Mrs. White said, "because, many years ago, I worked in Brooklyn as a seamstress, and I thought that I might again obtain work. Thus far, however, I have met with no success. We had to friends in Bridgeport, as we went there from Chicago only a short time before my husband died.

"We have managed to live since we came to Brooklyn by selling the few things the children possessed, and by the aid extended to us by one or two charitable persons who chanced to discover our condition. We shall be all right if I can obtain work."

Caught with a Gold-Plated Clock.

The police last night obtained a clue to what they believe to be an important robbery, which must have been recently committed in this city or the neighborhood.

Central Office detectives saw George Russell, alias "Dinny the Duck," a well-known sneak thief, whose picture is No. 2,078 in the Rogues' Gallery, going into a pawnshop in Chatham Square about 6 o'clock P. M. with a bundle under his arm. They followed him and found that the parcel contained a handsome gold-plated clock of considerable value. Russell could give no satisfactory account of the clock, and was placed under arrest and taken to Headquarters.

The clock is a handsome piece of work, representing the figure of a reclining athlete holding at arm's length a timepiece. The whole, with the exception of the figure, is gold-plated. Russell will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

ELECTION BALLOTS AND BOOTHS

The Police Board Seeks Authority to Procure Them Without Calling for Sealed Bids.

The Police Board yesterday adopted the following, on motion of Commissioner Parker:

Whereas, It is necessary that there should be no disappointment or delay in the printing, delivering, and furnishing of the supplies and appurtenances required for the proper compliance with the regulations of the election laws of the State of New-York; and,

Whereas, It is necessary that of such supplies and appurtenances the polling booths for use in the streets or in election districts where no suitable room can be leased should be constructed and furnished in this department by the 1st of October next, at the latest, and they, in all probability, cannot be furnished by that time with the formality of public letting; and

Whereas, It will not be practicable after the latest date allowed by law for the determining of the number and form of ballots for inspection and public use to comply before election day with the formalities of public letting by contract to supply the same; therefore

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1, Chapter 327, of the Laws of 1852, the Common Council be and is hereby respectfully requested to authorize the Board of Police to perform work to procure the supplies enumerated below without contract found on sealed bids, viz.:

1. Constructing or procuring polling booths for use in the streets in the election districts where no suitable room can be leased.

2. Supplying ballots for inspection and public use.

About sixty-five polling booths in the streets will be required this year.

The board adjourned the case of Capt. Eakins, who was recently tried on charges made by the Parkhurst society for failing to suppress disorderly houses, until Sept. 4, when the question as to whether counsel will be permitted to sum up or submit briefs will be determined. The board will at the same time decide as to whether certain testimony taken can be admitted to the record.

The adjournment was made at the request of counsel for both sides.

Acting Chief Conlin reported the transfer of Patrolman Thomas Logan from the Macdougal Street Station to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

According to a British Service journal, an important reform has just been effected in the French Navy. It has been decided, the paper says, that a special department shall be founded at the Ministry of Marine for the purpose of drawing up plans of new ships, and of seeing that they are properly carried out in the State and private dockyards. A decree to this effect has been promulgated, and nothing now remains but to organize the service of the "Section Technique," as this department is to be termed. This is one result of the labors of the Naval Commission, which found fault with the construction of several battleships and other vessels that had to be subsequently modified. Other reforms may be anticipated, for recent disclosures have produced a deep impression on public opinion, and there is a general cry for improvement.

The Ministry of Marine has adopted, for the artillery of the French Navy, the type of gun known as No. 305. It has a length of forty times its calibre, and is discharged by it are stated to be capable of breaking all armor plates at present known.

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The total credits applied for for the Italian Navy for 1895-6 amounts to £3,714,550, showing a reduction of £120,267 as compared with 1894-95. The actual cost of the Italian fleet for 1895-6 is estimated at £3,528,550; the sum proposed to be devoted to the building of new ships in 1895-6 is £915,200.

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The German fleet, according to statistics compiled by The Naval and Military Record, (British,) now comprises ninety-one ships of war, having an aggregate displacement of 260,237 tons, and an aggregate force of 2-2,229 horse power. During the twelve months ended July, 1895, the following additions were made to the fleet: Two fourth-class ironclads, one fourth-class cruiser, and one dispatch boat. On the other hand, one cruiser was removed from the list of the fleet. The German fleet now comprises four first-class ironclads, three second-class ironclads, seven third-class ironclads, and eight fourth-class ironclads. The number of officers and surgeons is 1,021; the crews comprise altogether 21,487 men.

The German Government is now building three swift cruisers to be fitted with engines of 9,000 horse power. The boilers of these cruisers will be partly of the ordinary type and partly tubular.

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A Russian squadron is expected at Cherbourg toward the close of this month; the squadron will include the new Russian ironclad Nicholas II.

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The United Service Gazette (British) says editorially:

"Those naval officers who have for years past maintained that in actual hostilities torpedo boats and their larger cousins would to a great extent eliminate themselves are pointing to this year's naval manoeuvres as evidencing the number of breakdowns and casualties that may be confidently expected to occur in this class of vessel. On the other hand, it is contended by those advocates that the class of vessels forming this year's torpedo squadron are of an entirely new type, and that, when their actual capabilities on active service conditions are ascertained, and officers and men learn how to get the best results from them, and the most effectual mode of maintaining them in the highest working condition, far better results and fewer casualties may most confidently be looked for."

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The new Italian cruiser Victor Pisani has been successfully launched from the yards at Castellamare.

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France now has the distinction of owning the fastest war vessel afloat. The seagoing torpedo boat the Forban, on a preliminary trial run recently, made the fastest time on record. The contract speed was for twenty-nine to thirty knots, but, despite a heavy sea and high wind, the Forban easily accomplished 30.2 knots, which makes her faster than any other ship in the world. The Forban is a 136-ton boat, 144 feet long by 13 feet 6 inches broad. She draws 5 feet of water. Her engines, which work two screws, are capable of developing 3,200 horse power. She carries two thirty-seven millimeter, quick-firing guns, and two torpedo tubes above water.

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In connection with the introduction of water-tube boilers in the navy, The United Service Gazette (British) announces that steps are contemplated for giving practical instruction in that type to the engineer students at Keyham College. A couple of years ago the unusual but generally approved course was adopted of placing a gunboat at the disposal of the college authorities for instructional purposes, but this vessel, being fitted with locomotive boilers, is, of course, of no assistance in the direction indicated. The vessel in question—the Spider—will, accordingly, be provided with water-tube boilers, though whether the Belleville, Du Temple, or Thornycroft type, has not yet been decided upon, and meanwhile the Sharpshooter will take her place.

Continuing the War in Stories.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An endless number of Franco-German war stories is going the rounds of the Continental Press, the occasion being, of course, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the war. Almost a war is just now being waged over one of these stories, which is as energetically defended as "gospel truth" in Alsatia as it is denounced for a "scandalous invention" in France. According to this story a number of French officers went across the frontier in 1870 and demanded from a village schoolmaster a map of the district, the Parisians. A map was quietly torn down by the owner, from an atlas, and handed to the military gentlemen, who looked at it most carefully, and then went off to act according to its guidance. But the map was of Palestine instead of the Palatinate, and none of the officers ever suspected the fact.

Stole the Suit Off His Back.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 26.—Charles Ross, employed by Jacob Schott at Princeton Junction, while on his way home to the farm on the outskirts of this place last night neared a clump of trees on the road, when three men, who were in hiding, jumped out and ordered him to throw up his hands. They searched him, and, finding that he had no money, they made him take off his clothes, and, after threatening to kill him if he made an outcry, they escaped. Ross hurried to the farm, dressed himself in another suit, and came to this place and reported the affair to the police.

Bonaparte's Misfortune.

From The Boston Transcript.

Napoleon was a very able man, and if he could have received the advice of those who are pointing out in 1895 the mistakes he made at Waterloo, he would have been great.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Business at the real estate salesroom yesterday was reduced to one sale.

Bryan L. Kennelly offered, under foreclosure, 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings and lots, each 17.8 by 100.11. Bids were taken over and above two mortgages, and interest, amounting to $15,140 each, also cost of foreclosure in two actions, amounting to about $800.

The property was knocked down to J. P. Michelbacher for $50 over the incumbrances. Mr. Michelbacher refused to comply with the terms of sale, and by order of the referee, the property was put up again, and sold to Matthew Hagan for $10 over the incumbrances, making the total of $15,545 each.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Eighty-sixth Street, 31 West, for a four-story brick dwelling, by Pinkus Nathan of 48 East Seventy-ninth Street, $45,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 305 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, by Peter Gillings of Williamsbridge, $9,000.

Lind Avenue, east side, 257 feet south of Union Street, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, by George Hessler and Thomas Cowman of 436 West Forty-seventh Street, $10,000.

ALTERATION PLANS.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Frederick Zeilling, to a two-story frame dwelling, $200.

Catharine Street, No. 36, by William Hart, to a three-story brick store and dwelling, $600.

Jerome Street, east side, 300 feet south of Travers Street, by Carrie V. Harlow, to a two-story frame dwelling, $200.

Seventh Avenue, 826, by Thomas M. Stewart, to a five-story frame house, $750.

Seventh Avenue, 127 to 131, by Moses G. Byers, to a three-story brick stable, $6,000.

Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 55.3 feet west of Broadway, by George J. Kraus, lessee, to a four-story music hall and theatre, $15,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 26.

132D ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Emeline Johnston to Max Marx.....
LEXINGTON AV AND 103D ST, n w corner, 100.11x80; Martin L. Strauss to Lustwig Fromm..... $1
144TH ST, n s, 42.5 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Webster H. Gibson to Ella McClure..... 45,000
116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100.11; James M. Horton to Michael Giblin and another..... 3,000
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 387 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Henry Kelly and wife to Catherine Brady..... 1
UNION AV, e s, 75 ft n of 152d St, 25x95; Henry Ahles and wife to John Welply..... 8,500
LOTS 29 and 30, and 38 and 39, map of Arden property, East and West Chester; Marcus Mayer and wife to Nathan Mayer..... 1,550
146TH AV, s s, Lot 887, map of Village of Wakefield, 24th Ward; Levi H. Mace and wife to Charles H. Mack..... 5,000
AVENUE C, e s, 85.3 ft n of 7th St, 18.8x82.5; Conrad R. Schmitt to Frederick and Annie Mathews..... 1,800
SAME PROPERTY; John and Frederick Mathews, executors of Maria Mathes, or Mathews, to Conrad R. Schmitt..... 10,000
SAME PROPERTY; John Mathes, or Mathews, to same, all title..... 10,000
14TH ST, n s, 158.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.7x103.8; Moses Smith to St. Elizabeth's Industrial School 1
34TH ST, n s, 20.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x74.1; James W. Ketcham and wife to Max Goldstein..... Omitted
30TH ST, 16 West; Frederick T. James to Isaac Walker..... 1
14TH ST, n s, 158.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.7x103.8; Anna McGrory to Moses Smith..... 73,000
AVENUE B, w s, 26.8 ft n of 8th St, 50x78; Adolph Hoerlkorn and wife to George Schmitt..... 82,000
87TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 45x100.8; Arnold Pfenning and wife to Lizzie and Philip Goerlitz, one-half part..... 88,850
83D ST, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102; Sebastian Weiffenbach and wife to Louise Weiffenbach..... 1
139TH ST, n s, 79.5 ft w of 7th Av, 19.8x99.11; Sallie B. and Charles H. Tanner to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 1
10

Recorded Leases.

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and Amund Johnsen, to Q. Guillaume; No. 79 4th Av, 3 years..... $1,200
WENDELL, John C., to James E. March; n e corner of Marion and Spring Street, 21 years..... 2,500
KLINKER, John, to Joseph Walter, store, &c, 732 11th Av, 4½ years.... 600
MALONE, William, to Ernest Uollm; store, &c., 115 West 46th St, 5 years. 880

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Lewis, and wife to Laura A. Delano; 14 Forsyth St, 5 years...$20,000
EGAN, John J., and others to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 84th St, 175 ft e of West End Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 108,000
FROMM, LUSTWIG, to M. L. Strauss; n w corner of Lexington Av and 103d St, 2 years..... 7,500
GIBLIN, MICHAEL, and another to James M. Horton; s s of 116th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 115,000
LANDI, Salvatore, and wife to Emily Meese; n s of Orchard St, 199 ft n e of Samuel St, 5 years..... 3,000
LLOYD, Isaac F., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 76th St, 405 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000
LOEBLE, Theresa, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 125.6 ft n of 164th St, 1 year.... 7,000
MATHEWS, Frederick, and another to George Schierer and wife; e s of Avenue C, 85.3 ft n of 7th St, 2 years..... 1,500
MEISNER, Charles, and wife, to Regine Bunzl; 210 and 212 West 28th St, 3 years..... 9,000
MAHONY, John J., to Charles H. Pettengill; n s of 149th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 11,000
RINGE, William, and wife to Hannah Wallach; n s of 134th St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,000
ST. ELIZABETH'S INDUSTRIAL School to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 235 and 237 East 14th St, 1 year..... 34,000
THE ST. JAMES'S METHODIST Episcopal Church at Harlem City, N. Y., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 126th St, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 7,500
THE XAVIER CLUB to Cornelius M. Sheehan; n s of 14th St, 50 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 3,000
WALE, Emma, to Mary A. Avery; 261 West 54th St, 10 years..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FIELD, Cortlandt de P., and another, executors, to Cortlandt de P. Field and another, trustees..... $1
FARRELL, Honora McN., to C. F. Keane..... 12,000
KOSTER, John, and another to Fritz Kuenneke..... 5,000
SHEEHAN, Cornelius M., to Edward Brenen and wife..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to M. M. Marks..... 85,000
SAME to Sarah M. Marvin and another, executors..... 20,000
WEEKES, Henry de F., to A. A. Berg..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

17TH ST, 133 East; Jamestown Lumber and Mantel Company against Chester F. Sparling, owner; C. F. Sparling & Co., contractors..... $368
10TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue B, 50 ft front, Unionport; Oskar Schulz against German Odd Fellows' Home Association, owner; August Heusinger, contractor..... 267
AVENUE C, 307 and 299; John Schramm against Edward D. Farrell, owner; Adam Wagner, contractor..... 52
LUDLOW ST, 90; John Miller against David Amolsky, owner and contractor..... 206
112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 95 ft front; George H. Griebel against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor..... 450
ELM ST, 76; same against Herman F. Ahrens, owner and contractor... 889
23D ST, 154 East; Schloesser & Costello against P. A. H. Jackson & Sons, owners; Lewis Z. Bach, contractor..... 525
17TH ST, 428 and 430 West; Max Reeber against Tekulsky Brothers, owners; Abraham Horowitz, contractor..... 405

Officers of the Seventh-Day Baptists.

PLAINFIELD, N. H., Aug. 26.—The National Conference of the Seventh Day Baptist Association this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—W. H. Ingham, Wilton, Wis.; Secretary—E. P. Saunders, Alfred N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary—W. C. Daland, Westerly, R. I.; Treasurer—W. C. Whitford, Alfred, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
4% MONEY.
$2,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Any amount. Low charges. R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL STREET.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., 55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

4 EAST 86th ST.—Overlooking Central Park; perfect order; open. Address E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. LORING, entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and baths; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE., 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath. Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 TO 48 WEST 59th St.—Absolutely fire-proof and fronting Central Park; a choice apartment to rent in this well-known family apartment house. Please apply to the janitor.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

TO RENT.—A large and small apartment in the fire-proof building, 80 Madison Av., northwest corner 28th St. Apply to superintendent.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartments.
Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.
For information as to rates and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 58th St. and 7th Av., 55 Liberty St., 167 WEST 81ST ST., 2 WEST 103D ST., NEW-YORK.
38 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

St. George Apartment House.
223-225 East 17th St.
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fireproof, elevator, steam heat, hall service, &c.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 114 BIRLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

THE "OSBORNE,"
57th St. and 7th Avenue.
Absolutely fireproof. Location unsurpassed.
Apartments of nine and twelve rooms.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE elegantly appointed, centrally located Cumberland Building, Broadway, 5th Av., and 22d St.; rent, $500 up, including heat, light, and service; elevator all night. Apply on premises, or to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

INTEREST AT THE CAMP UNABATED

Many Conversions at Ocean Grove—Thousands Attend the Meetings.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 26.—Interest in the great camp meeting continues unabated. The reaction feared after yesterday's tidal wave of enthusiasm did not materialize today, for every service was well attended, and a number of people professed religion.

At the young people's meeting at 9 A. M. President George E. Reed of Dickinson College and the Rev. S. Edward Young of Newark made brief addresses. At the holiness meeting, at the same hour, the Rev. H. G. Scudday of Texas gave a Scripture reading and Evangelists Naylor and Fatter assisted Leader Daniels. The altar was crowded with those seeking holiness, and a number were blessed.

The sermon at the morning service was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D., President of Pennington Seminary, who for the last seven years has filled the pulpit the Monday morning following campmeeting Sunday. His theme was: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

The sermon at 3 P. M. was preached by the Rev. R. H. Travis of Tarrytown. The theme was "The New Life and Death of the Old Life." The mothers' and the twilight meetings attracted large audiences and several were converted at the meeting held by Mrs. Smith. There were 4,000 present at the final service in the Auditorium. The preacher was the Rev. J. L. Graham, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

At the close of the sermon, the evangelists took charge of the service, and before the final doxology was sung nearly a score of penitents professed conversion. The preachers to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. William Lynch of Pittsburg, the Rev. Dr. T. Martindale of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Wilson of Freeport, L. I.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial—At Fort Ringold, Texas, Detail—Capts. William C. Forbush, Fifth Cavalry; J. Rozier Clagett, Twenty-third Infantry; Edwin P. Andrews, Fifth Cavalry; Lieuts. Samuel E. Adair, Fifth Cavalry; Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; Francis Le J. Parker, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry, Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, Tenth Infantry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., vice Second Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

—Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, has been detailed a member of the Lighthouse Board, vice Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, Deputy Surgeon General, to Sept. 30; Lieut. Arthur Johnson, Seventeenth Infantry, two months.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton May Be Fined.

The Board of Health yesterday sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the Little Church Around the Corner, informing him that he is liable to several specific fines, owing to his not having filed marriage certificates within ten days after performing the marriage ceremony, as required by law.

Dr. Houghton filed seventeen certificates last Friday, some of which were dated in May and April. The Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. Treacy, says Dr. Houghton is an old offender against the statute.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS MANDELBAUM and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 7th day of August, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and containing as follows: Southerly, in front by One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; northerly in the rear by the centre line of the block between 127th and 128th Streets, easterly on one side by a line drawn parallel to the Second Avenue, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, and westerly on the other side by a like parallel line to Second Avenue, and distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly therefrom, said lot being thirty feet in width and ninety-nine feet eleven inches in depth, be the same more or less.

Second—Also that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of East Broadway, (late Harman Street,) in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, and is known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, made by Casimer H. Goerck, City Surveyor, as Lot Number Ninety-seven, (97,) bounded northerly in part by East Broadway, (late Harman Street,) southerly in the rear by a lot known and distinguished upon the said map by the Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two; easterly on one side by a lot known and distinguished upon the said map by the Number Ninety-six, and westerly on the other side by a lot known and distinguished upon the said map by the Number Ninety-eight. The said lot of ground was reduced in length by the widening of Harman Street, and now contains in width in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet. —Dated New-York, August 12, 1895.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ALFRED McINTIRE, Plaintiff's Atty., 320 Broadway, N. Y.

A. STERN, Attorney for Defendants Mandelbaum and others, 122 Bowery.
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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ELIZA CLARK, plaintiff, against HENRY M. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, shall sell by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street at a point distant two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet and one-half (½) of an inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Avenue A and East Fifty-ninth Street, and the line in continuation thereof, sixty-seven (67) feet five (5) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, about twenty-four (24) feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, twelve (12) feet five (5) inches to the middle of the westerly wall of a building known as number 2,253 Avenue A; thence northwardly, along the middle line of said wall and the line in continuation thereof, sixty-five (65) feet one (1) inch; thence eastwardly, parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, about twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, forty-one (41) feet five (5) inches; thence westwardly, in a diagonal line, eighty-one (81) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence southwardly, parallel to Avenue A, one (1) foot three (3) inches; thence westwardly, on a diagonal line, nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, in a diagonal line, along the line formerly known as Mount Union property one hundred and forty-four (144) feet eleven (11) inches to a point on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and ninety-six (296) feet and three and one-half (3½) inches easterly from the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue, and thence eastwardly, along Fifty-ninth Street, fifty-five (55) feet eight (8) inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 23rd, 1895.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ELIZA CLARK, plaintiff, against HENRY M. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by J. Montgomery Strong, of the firm of Strong & Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and being in Section Two, Block 624, on the land map of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Bounded northwesterly in front by the Eighth Avenue; on a northwesterly side by a certain lot of ground belonging now or late to Samuel Hinman, and known on a map of lands made by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated April 13th, 1836, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the letter E; on the southerly and southeasterly sides by a lot of ground now or late belonging to Samuel Lawrence and Elizabeth, his wife, and on the southwesterly side by a certain other lot of ground now or late belonging to the said Samuel Hinman, known on said map by the letter G; the lot hereby intended to be conveyed being known and distinguished on the aforesaid map by the letter F, containing on the Eighth Avenue in front twenty-two feet; on the northeasterly side eighty-four feet and nine inches; on the southeasterly side ninety-three feet; be the said dimensions more or less; being the same premises and intending to include all the premises which were conveyed by Andrew A. Bibby to Henry M. Weed.—Dated New-York, August 20th, 1895.

JOHN H. CLAPP, Referee.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—LINCOLN McCORMACK, plaintiff, against JOHN B. MANNING individually, and as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of August, 1895, and entered the 19th day of August 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and in Section 7, Block 1,938, on the land map of the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and running thence southerly, parallel to said westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet, eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, parallel to said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly, parallel to said westerly line of Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet, eleven (11) inches, and to the said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; and thence easterly, along the said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and to the point, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 16th, 1895.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.
T. S. ORMISTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. 4 and 5 consolidated.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of November, 1892, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ninety-seventh Street, eighty feet; thence northw

THE CONSUL IN KINGSTON

Visiting Americans Praise the Efficiency of Q. O. Eckford.

A CASE WHERE ACTIVITY IS TAXED

Jamaica's Five Classes of Population —The Coolie the Most Picturesque—The Ancient Houses.

The United States Consul in Kingston, Jamaica, is Quincy Oliver Eckford of Mississippi. Mr. Eckford was one of Mr. Cleveland's first appointments in the present Administration, and I think that everybody who has been to Jamaica since he took possession of the office will agree with me that he is one of the best. Certainly I never knew any public officer to be so generally liked and respected by the people with whom he came in contact as is Mr. Eckford.

We get some pretty queer people into our diplomatic and Consular service, and one has only to talk with the restless Americans who spend much of their time roaming up and down the face of the earth to find that out. Kingston has not been exempt from the ministrations of these misrepresentatives of our Government, and they tell some rather funny stories about the personal habits and eccentricities of some of Mr. Eckford's predecessors.

Mr. Eckford was at one time Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of this State, and was well known in the politics of Mississippi. Knowledge of this fact followed him to Jamaica, and he used to tell me with amusement, mingled with a little indignation, how occasional visitors to his office seemed to think that a Southern man could not get along with the negro in any business way. "I am the Consul of the United States here," Mr. Eckford said, one day, "and not of the Democratic Party or the Republican Party."

And that is just the kind of a Consul that he is. The climate of Jamaica is not likely to provoke a man to very hard work, yet Mr. Eckford is one of the hardest-working public officers I ever saw. He is at his office every morning by 9 o'clock, and very often he and his Vice Consul, Mr. Sykes, are there until late in the evening.

The working rooms of the Consulate consist of five rooms on the second floor of a weather-stained building in Harbor Street, near the Myrtle Bank Hotel. It is convenient for all visitors to Kingston and easily found. The shield of the United States over the street door needs repainting. I tried this upon Mr. Eckford with all the earnestness I possessed last Spring, and I told him that such a disreputable old eagle as portrayed thereon would give the people of Jamaica an entirely erroneous idea of the vigorous aspect of our bird of freedom.

The results of Mr. Eckford's activity have been shown in many ways, one of them a rather painful one. He has worked early and late to advance American interests and increase the importation of American goods into Jamaica. For the first three months of this year the clearances of vessels bound for the United States averaged about one a day, and for that quarter the office paid its expenses, something which it had before never done in its history. Now, I am told by Mr. James P. McDonald, head of the firm of J. P. McDonald & Co., railroad contractors, who are building a railroad in Jamaica, that the State Department has appointed a commercial agent or something of that sort for the north side of the island. Mr. Eckford has had under him nine Consular Agents, who, under the law, have divided with him their fees. Most of these agents were on the north side of the island, and the appointment of one man, who seems to be a sort of Consul for the north shore, of course deprives Mr. Eckford of any income from that source.

The salary of the post of Consul at Kingston is, I think, about $3,000, and with the business built up largely by Mr. Eckford's energy and popularity, his income was something under $5,000. Intelligent men say that it is out of the question for the Consul at Kingston properly to represent the United States on any such salary as $3,000, and from what I saw of the official social life there, I have no doubt that this is strictly true.

Mr. Eckford lives in a modest cottage about a mile from his office, with his wife and three children. It is a delightful house to visit, and exceedingly homelike in every way. But our warships go into Kingston—four of them at a time last Spring—and there are Government officials and others, as well as the naval men, who have to be entertained by the only representative of Uncle Sam on the island. Of course Mr. Eckford does this ungrudgingly, and with the open-hearted hospitality of the South, and equally, of course, he never refers to it in any way; but tourists to the island who come to know him do speak of it, and it seems to me I heard scores of visiting Americans last Spring say that the salary of the post ought to be very much larger than it is. Now that the income is to be reduced instead of increased, it will awaken indignation among many men who have met Mr. Eckford in a social or official way.

The population of Jamaica is about 750,000. So far as I have ever been able to learn, there are no figures to show what the actual white population is. I suppose, however, that it does not exceed 15,000. The population may be divided into five classes for practical purposes. First come the blacks who haven't a trace of white blood in them, and they vastly outnumber all the other people on the island. Then come the "brown men," as they style themselves, who are a mixture of negro and white blood, and are the wealthiest people in Jamaica. A few of them, it is said, are millionaires several times over. The business of the island, with the exception of shipping fruit and the operating of the Jamaica Railway, and the administration of the Colonial Government, is almost entirely in their hands. Then there are the whites, who are mostly English, and the maroons, who are the descendants of the slaves of old Spanish occupants of the island, and, finally, the coolies, who are imported from India for labor purposes, and are practically slaves, though well treated, until their period of indenture has expired.

It seems to me that the Jamaica negro is beyond dispute the homeliest creature into which God ever breathed the breath of life. This applies to the women as well as to the men. Occasionally one will see a well-featured child, but its face takes on a peculiar, sullen look as it grows up, and that remains. Unlike our Southern negroes, they seldom sing, and I never saw one of them dance a step. Their costume, for there doesn't seem to be any other word to describe such a varied collection of shreds and patches, cannot be analyzed, and therefore not intelligently described. The illustration which accompanies this article gives a fair idea of a typical negro hut. As to the inside of the hut, I am in total and willing ignorance.

By far the most picturesque creature to be seen in Jamaica is the coolie. His dress is of the tightest and consists of a narrow strip of white cloth wound around the body in such a mysterious way that I should say the sixteen puzzle was easy in comparison with following that strip of cloth. But many of the young women and the young men are positively beautiful. I never saw such animation in a human eye, such spirit and apparent intelligence, as I have seen in the faces of young coolie laborers, who have passed me on the road. And it is a curious fact that, while all American visitors are attracted by these Indians, the Jamaica photographers seldom or never think of photographing them. I could not find a picture of a coolie in Kingston.

Some Scenes in Jamaica.

Next in interest to me to the coolie were the narrow streets and ancient houses of Spanish Town. Two pictures which accompany this article will illustrate, perhaps, the charm of these quiet, dusty streets, where nobody ever does anything, and where nobody seems to want to. I staid there a month, and I am sure I did not begin to exhaust all the beautiful views in that quaint old town.

W. F. E.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Orders for the Dedication of the One at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary of War Lamont to-day issued formal orders regarding the National dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, which will take place on the 19th and 20th of September. The exercises on the first day will be at Snodgrass Hill, Chickamauga battlefield, when addresses will be delivered by Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia. On the 20th the exercises will take place in the City of Chattanooga, where the speakers will be Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio and Gen. William B. Bate of Tennessee. The evenings of both days will be devoted to meetings of the veterans of the armies participating in the two battles.

The orders published to-day extend invitations to all the survivors of the armies that were engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. In view of the large attendance which now seems assured, the orders suggest that it will be expect to be present make immediate arrangements for quarters. Gen. J. B. Fullerton, Chairman of the commission, is designated as Grand Marshal of the Ceremonies.

The band and one battalion of the Sixth Infantry, the band and one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, the band and one battalion of the Third Artillery—all under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Artillery—will encamp on the field of Chickamauga about Sept. 1, and remain until after the ceremonies. The troops will be employed in preserving order within the park and protecting public property.

A QUESTION OF PILE DRIVING

The Naval Representative and Contractors in Brooklyn Disagree.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—At the request of Walsh & Brother of Brooklyn, N. Y., contractors for the naval drydock under construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Bureau of Yards and Docks will give their attorney a hearing to-morrow to determine whether the work of pile driving shall be done as the contractors are doing it or according to the idea of Civil Engineer Menocal, who represents the Navy Department in the matter.

The dock is now flooded and the piles are beneath water, so that the contractors have been driving by means of "followers," or blocks placed on the piles and extending above the water line. Civil Engineer Menocal claims that solid blows cannot be given by this means, and that the stability of the piling is jeopardized. He thinks the dock should be pumped out and the head of the piles exposed, so that the driver may strike them direct blows. This the contractors are unwilling to do, and the hearing is to be given for the purpose of considering both sides.

Navy Department officials say that the question is important.

Forest Fires Still Raging.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—The forest fires are still raging furiously southwest of this place, but no buildings were burned during the night. There are several houses in the course of the flames, and hundreds of men and boys are fighting to prevent the flames from burning them up. The farmers and many of the residents did not sleep last night, but worked hard to save their own and their neighbors' property. It is estimated that the loss by the forest fires yesterday and to-day will foot up $80,000. Among the people who suffered is Congressman Gardner. He has an extensive farm west of this city.

W. W. KETTEL COMMITS SUICIDE

He Was a Clerk in the War Department at Washington, and Engaged to be Married.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—W. W. Kettel of Washington, D. C., shot and instantly killed himself at the Hotel Willey, on Sixth Street, at 8:55 o'clock this morning. The suicide stood in front of the mirror in his room when he fired the bullet into the base of his brain, behind the right ear. A chambermaid had inserted her key in the door leading to his room just as the shot was fired. The frightened girl summoned the hotel clerk.

Mr. Kettel arrived at the hotel Saturday. Nothing in his actions caused suspicion. All of yesterday he spent quietly in his room. Saturday evening he mailed a money order for $100 to G. W. Kettel, Bartow, Fla.

A note was found addressed to the proprietor of the hotel. It read: "My name and address given are correct. No one will call for my body. Let it be disposed of as the authorities see fit. My watch and $40 I give to the proprietor to compensate him for the annoyance that the taking of my life will cause you."

Another note bearing the signature of O. A. Wylie, in a lady's handwriting, was found in a pocket. It read:

"I hereby promise that I will never ask you to take me anywhere as long as I live."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—W. W. Kettel, the Pittsburg suicide, was a clerk in the record and pension division of the War Department. The record of the department shows that he was appointed in 1891 from Nebraska, Illinois being his native State. Mr. Kettel left the office on the 22d inst. On a seven days' leave. Saturday morning Col. Edward Frey, a clerk in the Paymaster General's office, called at the record and pension division and inquired for Mr Kettel's whereabouts. He explained tha Kettel was to have been married last week and had failed to appear at the appointed time, but vouchsafed no details of the affair.

At his boarding house Kettel formed the acquaintance of Miss Wylie, the twenty-year-old daughter of the landlord. They were engaged to be married. The wedding was fixed for last Saturday, all arrangements having been made to have the ceremony performed in Baltimore that day. Mr Kettel surprised Miss Wylie Friday night by telling her that the wedding would have to be postponed for a short time, because he was broken down in health, and had obtained a seven days' leave of absence from the office, and intended going away for a short time to try to recuperate.

The young lady protested at first, but seeing her entreaties were without effect, she reluctantly consented to the proposed trip. He left Washington Saturday night, going directly to Pittsburg, and the news of his suicide in that city was the first word Miss Wylie had received from him since his departure.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD EXPLAINS

His Payment to the Treasury Was Not for Any Disgraceful Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In view of the constructions that have been placed upon Mr. Spofford's statement that he recently paid to the Treasury the sum of $22,400 on his accounts, the Librarian of Congress desires that the following explanation be made public:

He states that the payment was what he had found to be the approximate balance between two accounts, the Treasury owing him for several months' disbursements of library salaries, and he owing the Treasury copyright fees, the adjustment of which had been delayed by his engrossment in pressing labors, preventing close scrutiny and prompt balancing of accounts. During the entire time of this delay, running from October, 1893, he had continued to pay into the Treasury every two or three months copyright fees to the amount of over $55,000, in 1894 and 1895, exclusive of the $22,400 referred to.

This was the plain state of the case—delayed adjustment of accounts, and not a shortage, as had been widely represented. He distinctly denied that the recent deposit was to make good any wrongful withholding of moneys due to the Government.

MUST REPAIR THE SIDEWALKS

Mr. Towle Resolved upon Applying to the Aldermen for Aid if Necessary.

For some time the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Improvement, in the Department of Public Works, has been sending out notices to property owners whose sidewalks were in bad condition. In very few of these cases has any attention been paid to such notices, and the result is many bad sidewalks.

Stephenson Towle, who is now at the head of the Bureau of Street Improvement, has determined that there shall be no further continuance of this neglect. He proposes to send out notices to all property owners who are maintaining sidewalks in bad condition that they must be repaved at once, and if this notice is not complied with Mr. Towle will apply to the Board of Aldermen for permission to do the repaving himself, and then the cost will be a lien upon the property, and must be paid with the annual taxes.

The Bannock Indian Slaughter Denied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Indian Office has received no advices concerning the alleged slaughter of Bannock Indians by the whites, and officials who are conversant with the country deny the possible accuracy of the report. The place where the slaughter is said to have taken place is 500 miles from the Bannock Reservation and 150 miles from the nearest telegraph station. Indian Bureau officials point out that it is extremely improbable that these Indians could get so far from their reservation in view of the alertness with which their movements are now being watched by the agents.

ALBERT BRIGGS SHOOTS HIMSELF

Despondent Because of Financial Troubles and the Death of His Wife.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Albert Briggs, a well-known resident of this place, died this morning from the effects of a pistol shot in the head, inflicted by himself last night with suicidal intent. He had been despondent for some time over financial matters. He was of the firm of Eldridge & Briggs of Cedarville. Last Winter their store took fire and they lost all their stock. They had no insurance, and Briggs's money, the accumulation of years, was invested in the firm.

His wife, who was a deaf-mute, went insane when she learned of the loss and became so violent that she had to be taken to an asylum, where she recently died. Her death worried Briggs a great deal, which made him despondent. Last night he remained at home while his two children went to church.

About 8 o'clock he went to his bedroom and shot himself. When his children returned from church later in the evening they found him lying on the floor in an unconscious condition. They summoned two physicians, who said they could do little for him. Mr. Briggs expired at 8 o'clock this morning.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Eastern Prince, (letters must be directed "per Eastern Prince.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 4 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Roman Prince, (letters must be directed "per Roman Prince";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Santiago, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per teamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the assumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Aug. 31, 2 P.M. Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7 at 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Aug. 28, noon Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM
Teutonic, " 4, 6 AM Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Aug. 31.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS. SPAARNDAM..SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
SS. VEENDAM...SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
YEMASSEE, Charles. only, Wednes., Aug. 28.
IROQUOIS Jacksonville direct, Wednes. Aug. 28.
ALGONQUIN, Charleston, Jacksonville, Fri. Aug. 30
SEMINOLE, Charleston, Jacksonville, Tues. Sept. 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green. N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Penn. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM | Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saler, Thu. Sept. 5, 11 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M |
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
T. F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | T. F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (two hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Trave.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
ST. LOUIS...Sept. 4 | ST. LOUIS...Sept. 25
NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | NEW-YORK...Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND...Aug. 28 | FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
KENSINGTON...Sept. 4 | SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 2 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Sept. 16. | WARRIMOO, Oct. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. J. Hunnewell, E. A. Wild, Asst. Gen. Agt. S.F.& W.Ry. 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A. G. S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R. | C.of.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

$4.00--BOSTON--$4.00

and Return via
Providence Line or Stonington Line.
Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE in commission. Tickets good going Aug. 24th to 29th, inclusive. Good to return Aug. 27th to Sept. 10th, inclusive. See regular advertisement.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 6:30 and 8:30 P. M., Sundays 8:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

$4 to BOSTON and Return, VIA NORWICH LINE.

Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER leave at Grand Central Depot, Aug. 24, 29, inclusive, (including Sunday, Aug. 25, special trip, CITY OF LOWELL,) and good to return any day up to and including Sept. 10. See regular advertisement.

BOSTON, WORCESTER
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine Orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Sailing days for August from New-York as follows: 1, 3, 5, 8, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31. Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays included,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays,
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, with special trains to and from SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

The Montauk Steamboat Co., L'td.
FOR ORIENT, SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, and SAG HARBOR.
Leaves daily at 5 P. M., except Sundays, from Pier 26 E. R., foot Peck Slip, connecting at Greenport with steamer Taddie for New-Suffolk, Jamesport, and Riverhead. June 29 and Saturdays in July and August, will leave New-York at 1 P. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

SARATOGA EXCURSION, $4.50.
LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION;) good during season. TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.)
On and after June 30, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., at 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:50, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00